PRICE, 6 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 40,016—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1893.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO. LD.

SPIRITS IN WOOD. OF THE

Very Superior Old Highland		
Finest Highland Malt Scotch Whisky		
Finest Old Matured Irish Whisky		
One Star Brandy, capital pog		
Two " fine mellow		
Finest London Old Tom Gin		

Cash Discount 8 annas Per Gallon.

Supplied in Wicker-covered Jars of 1, 2 and 4 gall. capacity

RETAIL AGENTS :—BEYNON & Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Saturday.
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	25th Nov
B.L. ORIENTAL	4045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	2nd Dec.
† SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	16th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	23rd "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	30th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	6th Jan.
† BALLARAT	4748	900	T. S. Angus	13th "
† SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. D. G. Worcester	20th "
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	27th "
† CLYDE	4126	800	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. C. Moule	10th "

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo :—

29th Nov. 13th Dec.
27th " 10th "

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th November, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH

THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Dec.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Jan., 94

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costanzo	4,235	350	9th Dec.
VINDOBONA	P. Mersa	4,331	350	9th Jan. 1894.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
GISELLA	F. Kossovich	4,283	350	21st Nov

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

O. VON HOFFER,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 9, 1893.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail About 1893.
ASIA	J. Laird	2,321	21st Nov.
ARMENIA	Geo. Read	3,395	9th Dec.
HISPANIA	S. Abrey	3,380	30th "
NUBIA	T. Knox	3,351	13th Jan. 1894.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabines are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further Particulars Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Graham's Buildings, Bombay, November 2, 1893.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION, FAVOURABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berths according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Rampart Row.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO., BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c. booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."
"KEATING'S POWDER."

This Powder, so celebrated, utterly unrivalled in destroying BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES and all Insects (whilst perfectly harmless to all animal life.) All woolens and furs should be well sprinkled with the Powder before placing away. It is invaluable to take to the Seaside. To avoid disappointment insist upon having "Keating's Powder." No other Powder is effectual.

KILLS { BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, MOSQUITOES.

Unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS in FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in the dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only

"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."
"KEATING'S WORM TABLETS."

A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATHIAWAR COAST.

S.S. "KOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 22nd November, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

S.S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 25th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,554 tons, on the 26th November, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,090 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PURULIA," 1,477 tons, on the 23rd November, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th November, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge for Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine insurance effected at the lowest rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 12th December, 1893, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M. on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
Sirdar's Buildings, Hummum Street.

NOTICES.

NOTICE

TO MUNICIPALITIES, MILL AND FACTORY OWNERS.

WE have THIS DAY been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for THE FIRE APPLIANCES MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

London and Northampton,

Manufacturers of Steam and Manual Power, Portable and Stationary Fire Engines Fire Escapes, Hose Reels, Hose and every Description of improved and modern Fire Extinguishing Apparatus, and High Class Pumping Machinery of every Description.

SPECIALITY.

THE "VULCAN" STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

At the Grand International Fire Tournament and Exhibition held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, London, June 13th to 16th, 1893.

THE FIRE APPLIANCES MANUFACTURING CO. were awarded A Gold Medal (the highest award) for the General Excellency of their Steam Fire Engines ; as also A Silver Medal for Services rendered.

Catalogues, Prices, and all Particulars from SOLE AGENTS.

CHAS. BROWN AND CO.
11, Forbes Street, Bombay, 17th November, 1893.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA
BY

THE new shortest and cheapest Route *VIA* NAGPUR and ASANSOL and Bengal-Nagpur Railway.

Important acceleration from the 15th October, 1893, and HEAVY REDUCTION in FARES for through passengers from 1st November, 1893.

DOWN.

Distance in Miles from Bombay.	Stations.		H. M.	Halt for Refreshments.
	BOMBAY.			
	Victoria Terminus	Dep.	7—30	
85	Igatpuri	Arr.	12—27	Luncheon.
		Dep.	12—57	
276	Bhusawal	Arr.	20— 0	Dinner.
		Dep.	20—30	
520	Nagpur, B. N. Ry.	Arr.	7— 0	.....
		Dep.	7—30	
646	Dongargarh	Arr.	13—22	Luncheon.
		Dep.	13—44	
776	Bilaspur	Arr.	18—41	Dinner.
		Dep.	18—10	
903	Jharsuguda	Arr.	0—17	.....
		Dep.	0—45	
1028	Chakardharpur	Arr.	5—19	Early Breakfast.
		Dep.	6—13	
1103	Purulia	Arr.	9—20	Breakfast.
		Dep.	9—35	
1147	Asansol, E. I. Ry.	Arr.	11—38	Luncheon.
		Dep.	12—28	
1212	Burdwan	Arr.	15—35	Tea.
		Dep.	15—52	
	CALCUTTA.			
1279	Howrah Station	Arr.	19—42	

UP.

Distance in Miles from Howrah.	Stations.		H. M.	Halt for Refreshments.
	CALCUTTA.			
	Howrah Station	Dep.	5—54	
67	Burdwan	Arr.	9—43	Breakfast.
		Dep.	10— 1	
132	Asansol, B. N. Ry.	Arr.	13— 4	Luncheon.
		Dep.	13—45	
180	Purulia	Arr.	16— 5	Tea.
		Dep.	16—14	
252	Chakardharpur	Arr.	19—16	Dinner.
		Dep.	19—40	
377	Jharsuguda	Arr.	0—39	.....
		Dep.	1—15	
501	Bilaspur	Arr.	6—42	Breakfast.
		Dep.	7—40	
633	Dongargarh	Arr.	12—11	Luncheon.
		Dep.	13—27	
759	Nagpur	Arr.	19—35	Dinner.
		Dep.	20—10	
939	Shoagaon	Arr.	4—29	Early Tea.
		Dep.	4—30	
1003	Bhusawal	Arr.	7—10	Breakfast.
		Dep.	7—30	
1118	Manmar	Arr.	12— 5	Luncheon.
		Dep.	12—20	
1194	Igatpuri	Arr.	15—30	Tea.
		Dep.	15—42	
	BOMBAY.			
1279	Victoria Terminus	Arr.	20—30	

Railways in India are run to Madras time, which is 30 minutes in advance of Bombay time and 33 minutes behind Calcutta time.

For intermediate times at stations see the Bengal-Nagpur, G. I. P., and K.-I. Rys'. time tables.

The reduction in fares between Bombay and Calcutta or *vice versa* over the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Route is as follows :—

First Class Rs. 92 against Rs. 112 by the Jabalpur route.
Second Class Rs. 46 against Rs. 56 by the Jabalpur route.
Third Class Rs. 15-0-6 against Rs. 25 by the G. I. P. Mail Third Class and E. I. Intermediate Class, or a saving of Rs. 20, and Rs. 10, and Rs. 12-15-6 respectively over each ticket.

Ordinary Third Class Tickets are issued by this service *via* NAGPUR.

By the above train service the Bombay Ghats and those between Salekasa and Bortalao are passed in daylight.

It is requested that tickets be asked for *via* NAGPUR and B.-N. Railway.

Passengers are informed that Messrs. G. F. Kellner, the well-known caterers and wine merchants of Calcutta, have the contract for supplying refreshments on the B.-N. Railway.

All classes of goods, parcels, luggage, horses, etc., are proportionately cheaper by this new route. For rates and fares apply at Railway Stations or to the Undersigned.

A. E. P. GRAVES,
Traffic Manager.

Nagpur, 14th October, 1893.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FRESH STORES

Imported by every through Mail.

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Double Gloster Cheese	per lb.	0 13	0 15
Do. do.	on cut	0 14	1 0
Gruyere	on cut	0 14	1 0
Cheddar	whole cheese	0 13	0 14
Do.	on cut	0 14	1 0
Gorgonzola	on cut	1 2	1 4
Stilton	whole cheese	1 4	1 8
Do.	on cut	1 6	1 10
Do. in Jars about 2½ lbs.	per Jar	3 8	4 0
Roquefort	whole cheese	1 4	1 6
Do.	on cut	1 6	1 10

TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

PERFECT VITAL INVIGORATOR.

THE NEW NERVINE TONIC.

THIS WONDERFUL MEDICINE should become the Household standby.

IT RESTORES NERVOUS WASTE, and is an admirable support in all cases of "Nerves."

AN EXCELLENT STIMULANT, taking the place of the insidious "Peg."

AS A TONIC TO THE convalescent from severe illness it is unrivalled.

IT CONTAINS VERY POWERFUL Nerve Foods, as Phosphorous, Damiana, Coca, &c.

AND IS FAR AHEAD OF ANY imported Tonic Syrup, in its unique combination of the most valuable Tonics and Stimulants known.

Price, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

Prepared only by
KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

'XMAS AND NEW YEAR'S GREETING CARDS.

WE have received a most Extensive Assortment of Entirely NEW CARDS. Over 5,000 Kinds to Select from.

BOLTON & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD,

HATS TO SUIT ALL FACES—

WEAR "THE PHIT EASY."—THE VERY LATEST.

BROWNS AND BLACK EXTRA LIGHT WEIGHT. FROM Rs. 7-14.

HOAR & Co., BOMBAY. | THE NOTED FIRM FOR NEW GOODS.

SPOTTED CABANAS.

The Only

ORIGINAL BRANDS

as Smoked

THROUGHOUT INDIA

For the last 25 Years.

Spotted Semiramis, per 100 Rs. 11 0

Do. Zenobia " 100 " 9 0

SOLE IMPORTER :—

D. MACROPOLO,

GENERAL TOBACCONIST,

BOMBAY

WANTED.

WANTED,

A MANAGER, for the Cotton Mill Company, Pulgaon, Wardha, Central Provinces. Salary Rs. 150 per mensem. With an Annual increment of Rs. 25 till pay reaches Rs. 200. Quarters free. The applicant must possess a good knowledge of English and Marathi and Account-keeping, and he must have experience of Management of a Cotton Mill. Applications will be received till 15th December, 1893. Apply, with Copies of Testimonials, to

RAI BAHADUR MUKUND BALKRISHNA BUTEE,
Chairman, Nagpur.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.

ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.

RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.

PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE English-built Canoe LANDAU, with patent self-acting Hood, folding steps, &c., by Watson, of Lowestoft.

One New single-seated BROUGHAM, with Brake suitable for one or pair, by Windower.

One New stylish VICTORIA, hung on Half C. Spring behind, by Windower.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS, and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known Makers.

HOUSES FURNISHED with latest style, neat furniture.

A fresh Consignment of best real MOCCA COFFEE in Bags of 7lbs. Price Rs. 6 per Bag.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

£5,000 WORTH OF GOODS to be Sold under English Retail Prices.

TO SECURE 20,000 NEW CUSTOMERS! We have Imported a special purchase of £5,000 WORTH of goods, which will be sold at considerably Lower Rates than are charged for similar goods by the large ready-money Establishments in England.

The goods consist of Bentwood Chairs, Pongee Silks, Flannels, Sateen, Shawls, Gloves, Stockings Bed Sheets, Flannel Suits, Tennis Bats and Balls, Shikari Hats, Boots and Shoes, and are availabl at our Calcutta Establishment, our Rangoon and Luck now Branches, and from LAIDLAW & WHITEAWAY, Bombay.

Full particulars and Price List on application to any of these addresses.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

are receiving special Consignments by Every THROUGH MAIL of

STORES, WINES AND SPIRITS

in Preparation for

The Coming CHRISTMAS SEASON.

WINES OF THE CHOICEST BRANDS.

FRESH STORES FROM THE BEST HOUSES.

BASS'S AND GUINESS'S BEERS AND STOUTS BY

STONE, FOSTER, AND BURKE.

PILSENER AND ROMFORD ALE.

SWEETS AND SPECIALITIES FOR THE SEASON,

CRACKERS AND BON-BONS.

The best and choicest goods at the Lowest Prices.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

"OF ORIENT PEARL A DOUBLE ROW."—ALLISON.

KEMP & CO.'S PREPARATIONS FOR THE TEETH AND MOUTH.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4.
CARBOLIC MOUTH LOTION, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH, As. 12, Re. 1 and Re. 2.
LADY CORISANDE DENTIFRICE, Re. 1.
CAMPHORATED MYRRH, Box As. 10; Bottle Re. 1.
PEARL DENTIFRICE, Box As. 10; Bottle Re. 1.
PERUVIAN BARK DENTIFRICE, Re. 1.
AREOA TOOTH PASTE, Re. 1.
EAU DE BOTOT, Re. 1-4 and Re. 2-4.
TINCTURE OF MYRRH AND BORAX, Re. 1 and Re. 2.
SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE, Box As. 10; Bottle Re. 1.
CAMPHORATED CHALK, Box As. 8; Bottle As. 12.
CHARCOAL DENTIFRICE, Re. 1.
QUININE DENTIFRICE, Re. 1.
CARBOLIC DENTIFRICE, Box As. 10; Bottle Re. 1.
OZONISED WATER, Re. 1.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS ARRIVING BY MAIL STEAMER.

LADIES' & GENTS' SUN-PROOF HELMETS,
LIGHT CASHMERE SUITINGS,
STRIPED TENNIS FLANNELS,
TRAVELLING SUITS AND CAPS, BAGS, TRUNKS, HOLD-ALLS, RUGS, SCOTCH MAUDS, &c.

ASQUITH & LORD, BOMBAY. THE SIRDAR'S PALACE, APOLLO STREET.

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-8.

F. S. MADON & Co.,
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To

PASSENGERS

By The

S. S. "CARTHAGE."

IMMENSE CHOICE OF RELIABLE

SUN HATS AND HELMETS,

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S.

SUN UMBRELLAS.

PILLOWS, ENGLISH, FEATHER, HORSEHAIR, COTTON, &c.

RUGS, RESAIS, HOLDALLS, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,

GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

Purveyors in Cairo to the KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—

	Rs. a.	
Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 i tin box	5 0	"
Rameses, 25 in a paper box and 500 in a tin box	4 0	"
Fleur d'Orient, 100 in a tin box	3 8	"
Non Plus Ultra, 100	3 0	"
Best Egyptian, 100 in a paper box and 600 in a tin box	2 8	"

HAVANA CIGARS—

	Rs. a.	
El Diploma 25 in a box	4 0	per Box.
Cordelia 50 "	5 0	"
La Odalisca 50 "	5 0	"
Vera 25 "	6 0	"
Sins Rival 50 "	7 8	"
Mi Reina 50 "	6 0	"

AMERICAN EAGLE—

Rothschilds	25 in a box	2 12 "
Regalia del Principe	100 "	7 8 "

SPECIALITY OF TURKISH TOBACCO.

Yenidje, Extra Flowe ½ & ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 6-0-0 per lb. Turkish in ¼ lb. tins, Rs. 4-8-0 per lb.

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

ILLUSTRATED GENERAL PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

OFFICIAL OR GUN TIME.

CUTCHERIES. COURTS. TREASURIES. GUARD ROOMS. MESSES. CLUBS.
SCHOOLS. HOSPITALS. LIBRARIES. INSTITUTES. HOTELS. COFFEE ROOMS.

"I have repeatedly challenged to a fraction the accuracy of the Midday Gun by your Clock, and I have in no case been wrong in doing so."

The above is an Extract of a Letter received from a Gentleman in the Mofussil. Such results, we respectfully submit, are only obtainable from Time-keepers that have passed through the hands of a practical Firm. The theoretical and practical experience of a life-time almost of our MR. MARCKS, the Head of our Firm, and aided as he is by Practical Assistants from the Leading Watch and Clock Factories of the World, warrants our soliciting the confidence of the Public.

The Time-keepers we detail below are devoid of all decoration. They are the BOLDEST FACED TIME-KEEPERS ever manufactured, and the Mechanism of guaranteed excellence, while the Wooden Frames are solidly and strongly made and of thoroughly seasoned wood only. The movements of each Time-keeper are submitted to a thorough course of regulation, and are tested in every way before despatch under the usual Guarantee, which covers all irregularities.

BEST ENGLISH-MADE

	Rs.
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 12in. Dial	60
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 14in. Dial, plate-glass front	80
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, 16in. Dial, plate-glass front	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front, with Seconds Hand	90
Circular 8-day LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, Chain and Fusee, plate-glass front	140
Circular 8-day PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	90
Circular 8-day LEVER CLOCK, 12in. Dial, with Chain and Fusee	135
Circular 8-day PENDULUM TIME-PIECE, with Chain and Fusee, 24in. Dial, plate-glass front	320
Circular do. do. CLOCK	475
Circular 8-day American PENDULUM CLOCK, 12in. Dial	28
Circular 8-day American LEVER CLOCK, in Nickel Silver Case	35
Circular 8-day Anglo-American LEVER TIME-PIECE, 12in. Dial, plate-glass front	48
Do. do. LEVER CLOCK	60

CLOCKS ARE STRIKERS. TIME-PIECES ARE NON-STRIKERS.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

CHRONOMETER, WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,

BOMBAY.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

The Noted House in BOMBAY.

Compare our Prices with other Firms.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO., BOMBAY,

OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER.

STANDARD BOOKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
NEW BOOKS BY EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
BOOKS FOR THE TRAVELLER.
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ILLUSTRATED BOOKS FOR PRESENTS.
'XMAS CARDS. ANNUALS. DIARIES.
BOOKLETS. CALENDARS.
'XMAS PRESENTS AND NEW YEAR GIFTS.

AN IDYL.

Come weal or woe, one thing I know,
For me the days are Sunny,
If my old PIPE is filled quite tight
With OGDEN'S FRUIT and HONEY.

This famous TOBACCO is now procurable at every Store THROUGHOUT INDIA and the EAST, and is Packed in

HERMETICALLY SEALED TINS, which Preserves it in BEAUTIFUL CONDITION.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE :—

STANLEY OAKES,
13-2, GOVERNMENT PLACE,
CALCUTTA.

ESTABLD SIMPSON & CO., LMTD.

COACH BUILDERS,

MADRAS,

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT TO

H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES, K.G., K.G.C.S.I., AND H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD, G.C.S.I.,

ARE EXHIBITING AT THE

RAJKOTE EXHIBITION

A MAGNIFICENT CEE AND UNDER SPRING

BAROUCHE,

HANDSOMELY PAINTED IN GREEN AND GOLD,

UPHOLSTERED IN RICHEST SILK TABORETTE,

PLATED MOUNTINGS,

EMINENTLY SUITABLE FOR

SEMI-STATE OCCASIONS.

All Particulars from our Representative, Mr. GEORGE U. CUDDON,

RAJKOTE EXHIBITION.

STATE CARRIAGES A SPECIALITY.

BAHADUR CIGARS!!

WHAT more acceptable CHRISTMAS or NEW YEAR'S PRESENT can be sent to Friends at Home than some of our Renowned

BAHADUR CIGARS.

On Receipt of Order we undertake to Deliver from our Duty-paid Stock in London, any quantity that may be required, to any given Address to the United Kingdom *free of all charges* to the Receiver.

These Cigars are Well Seasoned, and Ready for immediate consumption.

To ensure Punctual Delivery all Orders should be received by us not Later than 30th inst., when they they will be Forwarded by the Homeward Mail of that date, in time for Delivery before Christmas.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS :—

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEES & PROPRIETORS...Messrs. F. BRETT HARDY and J. SAVILLE SMITH.
MANAGER.....Mr. J. SAVILLE SMITH.

Another Genuine Triumph added to the many Laurels of the favourite and popular

LONDON LYRIC COMPANY,

Received on Saturday last, by a Crowded and Enthusiastic Audience.

EVERY ARTIST RECEIVING A PERFECT OVATION.

ONE OPINION FROM ALL

"The finest and most artistic Comedy Company that has ever appeared in Bombay."

TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20,
"MY UNCLE"
Will be given for the last time. After the Comedy
MISS MARIE BRIAN
WILL SING
DADDY WOULDN'T BUY ME A BOW WOW.

TO-MORROW, TUESDAY,
AND
WEDNESDAY, 21ST AND 22ND NOVEMBER,
"OUR FLAT."

THURSDAY AND FRIDAY,
23RD AND 24TH NOVEMBER,
"THE GUV'NOR."

SATURDAY, 25TH NOVEMBER,
GRAND PRODUCTION OF
"MOBE."

MONDAY AND TUESDAY,
27TH AND 28TH NOVEMBER,
"CHARLEY'S AUNT."

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY,
29TH AND 30TH NOVEMBER,
"A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL."

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 1ST,
"MAGISTRATE."

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 2ND,
THE GREAT LONDON SUCCESS
"WALKER LONDON."

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—
Boxes to hold Four, Rs. 16; Stalls, Rs. 3; Second Seats, Rs. 2; Back Seats, Re. 1.
Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half-price to Second and Back Seats only.
Doors Open 8-30. Commence 9 o'clock.
RESERVED SEATS.
Plan at MITCHELL and Co., Medows Street, Fort.
Business Manager: HARRY PYNE.

TOWN HALL.

MISS PEDRAZA

Has the Honour to Announce
A VIOLIN RECITAL,
In Aid of the SCOTTISH ORPHANAGE,
ON TUESDAY, the 28th NOVEMBER,
AT 5-30 P.M.,
KINDLY ASSISTED BY
Miss FLOWER (Piano); Mr. ALLUM (organ)
and Mr. FOTIADIS (Tenor).
ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Tickets may be Reserved at Messrs ROSE & Co.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of COTTON WASTE required by the Company for Twelve months, commencing the First day of February 1894. Estimated at 230 tons.

Tenders, which must be on the Company's Form, sealed, superscribed and accompanied separately by a Deposit of Rs. 1,000, will be received by the Agent at his Office, Victoria Terminus, upto 1 P.M. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 6th December, after which hour no Tender will be received.

Forms of Tender can be obtained and Samples seen upon application to the Undersigned.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 19th November, 1893.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of PARVATIBAI HARIDAS TULSIDAS, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.

BAI PREMABAI (wife of NARROTUM GOVERDHUNDAS) and Daughter of the Deceased, the Sole Executrix named in the said Will.....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 18th Day of November, 1893.
Messrs. BALKRISHNA & PHEROZESHA.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of MOROBA BALLAJI PITALE, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, Deceased.

KASIBAI, Widow of SHUNKER KHUNDU-SHET SHIROLEKER, the Executrix named in the Will.....Petitioner

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness, Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 13th Day of November, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-three, and in the Fifty-seventh Year of Our Reign.

L. N. BANAJI,
Acting Registrar.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

W. LANE,
The 13th Day of November, 1893.
Messrs. MANSUKHLAL, DAMODAR and JAMSETJI.
Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT No. 238 OF 1893.

BANOOBAI, of Bombay, Parsee, residing at No. 16, Chowpatti Road, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay, Widow and Executrix of the HONOURABLE NORMAJEE COMMISSARIAT-WALLA, late of Bombay, Parsee, Deceased....Plaintiff,

VERSUS

VULLIBHAI KHANBHAI, of Bombay, Borah Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Bhoosari Mohalla, outside the Fort of Bombay aforesaid..Defendant.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immoveable properties herein situate at Bhoosari Mohalla or Baloo Sarang Street at Mazagon and at Baba Dhubbee Street, which had been advertised to take place at the Office of G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honourable Court, on Wednesday, the 15th day of November, has been postponed to the WEDNESDAY, the Sixth and THURSDAY the 7th days of December, One Thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-three, on which days the said properties will be sold by Public Action before the said Commissioner, at his Office, in the Court House, at the hour of Three of the clock in the Afternoon of each of the said days.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormasjee, Attorneys for the above named plaintiff, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay—Dated this 17th day of November 1893.

G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHOOSALNANJI and BURJIVANNANJI, Agents and Managers and Trustees of Parmanand Thaver's Tad or Section of the Dumra Mandalia Modh Bania Caste, have contracted to sell to Hurgovendas Nagindas the undermentioned property pursuant to the unanimous resolution of the members of the said Tad or Section passed at their meeting convened through the Parsi Ram Govindram, on the 3rd of Aso Sud Samvat 1949. All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance or gift, sale or mortgage are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes, Bombay, or the undersigned, at their office, No. 4, Hummum Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same (if any) will be considered as null and void.

All that piece of parcel of Fazendari land or ground, situate, lying and being on the west side of Cavel Street, within the limits of the Fort of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon and containing by admeasurement 376 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—i.e. on or towards the North partly by a sweeper's passage on the other side whereof is situate the property of Pestonjee Manekjee, partly by the property of the said Peerooha Munchersh and partly by the property of Ramji Madhowji, on or towards the south partly by a passage on the other side whereof are situate the premises formerly of Charles Cooke and John Joseph Cordeiro and partly by the property of the said John Joseph Cordeiro, on or towards the East partly by the said Cavel Street, and partly by the said property of Valloo Laxman, and on or towards the West by a sweeper's passage on the other side whereof is situate the property of Vaishnav Beemji, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 118, by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 3708 and 3707 and Street No. 67 (1) and by the Pasandar under No. 27 on his plan, and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said Tad or section of the said Bania Caste—Dated this 15th day of November 1893.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL & MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

A LECTURE READ BY

PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER

(In Pamphlet form),

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*,

Annas 2. Post free.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SELECTED AND SURPRISING PROGRAMME.
GRAND! INCREDIBLE!! MARVELLOUS!!!
(NEXT TO GAIETY THEATRE.

THE GRAND ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.

A. SIMONS (the Proprietor) begs to intimate the Public that he will give a Series of Exhibitions, only for a month in Bombay, of his Marvellous, Magnificent, and the Noblest Cabinet of Human and Comparative Anatomy, showing the different kinds of diseases of human and animal body, their Curious Structure, the Nature, uses and functions of their several parts.

WAX-WORKS AND PANORAMA!!

THE GREAT ORIGINAL SPLENDID DISPLAY OF FULL LIFE-SIZE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:—ONE RUPEE.
Military and Navy in Uniform and Children under Ten Years—Half Price.
Doors Open at 8 A.M. Commencing at 9 A.M. to 12 NOON: and 4 P.M. to 12 mid-night.
For further particulars see Daily Newspapers.

DANCING DRUGGETS.

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, can supply at a few days' notice, Dancing Cloths of any size, fitted complete with eyelets. They are made of their stoutest descripti on of White Drill or of Canvas.

PRICES ON APPLICATION.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 55, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTIES.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell, on the premises, at Worlee, 1st Pakhady Road, landed properties, by order of the mortgagees, Bhopal Kaya, Dharsey Lila, and Tejoo Kaya, and on account and at the risk of 2 different mortgagors:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Hoerajee Maneckjee—
1 piece of farmdari (toca) land.
On account and at the risk of Caveribai, wife of Dadoba Jugonath—
4 pieces of Fazundari (tocs) land.

On THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.

12 cases fine Persian lawns.
1 " green cambrics
2 " white mulls.
1 " bleached yarn.
1 " coloured book-muslin.
2 bales coloured blankets.
5 cases white gauze.
3 " coloured prints.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1893.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Trustees of the late Mr. Homejee Cursetjee Dady, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., sell by Public Auction, at Homejee Hall, Mazagon, valuable and handsome teak wood, blackwood, open-carved and mahogany and ebony-wood household furniture, plated ware, glass and crockery-ware, a first-rate mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood & Sons, in very good order, one large English clock by James McCabe, bronze-figured and brass skeleton clocks, under glass dome, valuable bronze Parian and large marble figures on marble pillers, hanging and wall gas-lamps, first-class pictures and Chromographs, a handsome strong-built victoria, a handsome strong mail phaeton, large marble Iron and China garden flower pots, garden lamps on posts, hanging globes, handsome mahogany chiffoniers, &c., &c.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nepean Sea Road, opposite to Mr Jalbhoy Ardesar Sett's Bungalow, the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak, black and satinwood French-polished household furniture of the latest design and best workmanship, very rich 8 and 12-lights chandeliers by Nash, rich velvet and Brussels carpets, very handsome table ornaments, fancy door curtains, a strong office shigram, &c., the property of JUGMOHANDAS VUNDRAVANDAS BHAISETT, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the Bombay Tramway Company's Stables, Colaba, old and unserviceable stores, consisting of horse shoes, rails, cast-iron, scrap leather, gunny bags, paint, oil cans, farrier's rasps and files, &c., &c.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1, Nepean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood household furniture by "John Roberts," best plated ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, a first rate mahogany grand square pianoforte, choice table ornaments, rich Persian carpets, Hinks's and Ditmar's table and hanging lamps, a collection of choice plants, &c., the property of F. A. REDDIE, Esq., and other gentlemen.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION
on
TUESDAY, the 28th instant, 1893.
SALE OF FURNITURE AND PLANTS,
belonging to
MR. and MRS. PHIPSON,
at their Bungalow, on Cumballa Hill.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1893.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF GOLD BROCADE SATEEN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Pooranchand and Purmesree Dass of Cawnpore—

H P H—1437—1 case containing 2 tins 25 pieces 17½" gold brocade satin.
" —1438—1 case containing 8 tins 24 pieces 17" gold brocade flowered sateen.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

32 bales "Old Judge" brand port wine.
9 " " still hock.
20 cases each 1 doz. quarts Pilsener beer.
29 " 6 " pints " "
1 case 100 pieces white net.
L M—796—M M—1283—1 case 14 pieces c-w worsteds.
111 909-1—2 cases 60 pieces Oxford check shirtings.
68 218-1—2 cases 50 pieces Howard " "
68 423-1—2 " zephyrs. " "
3—1 case bleached towels.

On account and at the risk of Dayal Nurson—
L M—926—M M—1628-27—2 cases 40 pieces cotton coating.
1628-29—2 " 40 " "

On account and at the risk of Aga Mahomed Esmail Lary—
L—1092-1114—23 chests each 50 lbs. tea.
On account of the concerned—
R K P—Lot 35—16 chests each 75 lbs. tea.
50 drums pure blending oil, each 42 lbs. net.
B & C—51 cases Rowatt & Co.'s Worcester sauce, vinegar, and pickles.
On account of the concerned—
4 cases gold flowered grenadines without borders 50" wide.
On account of the concerned ex s. s. Congo—
L M—325—M M—1112-43—2 cases printed meltons.
1022-28—1 " "
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Parsons and Co., ex. s. s. Shannon and Oriental—
P & Co.—34—2 cases containing 5,000 double cards with prints of House of Parliament and Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, M.P.

On account and at the risk of A C Khumbatta, a default ing Indentor—
1 case of Cassell's and Co.'s pictures.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome double-seated brougham.
1 light serviceable victoria.
1 strong second-hand landau.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Frere Road, opposite the European General Hospital, the valuable and handsome black and teak wood household furniture, crockery and glassware, handsome table and hanging lamps, pictures, table ornaments, Brussels carpets, &c., the property of J E PURVIS, Esq.

The property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

LAW BOOKS FOR SALE.

At the Rooms of Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., the property of a Deceased Solicitor of the High Court, now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE FORAS ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sayana Saiboo, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 16th day of August, 1891, and in the indenture of further charge, dated the 2nd day of August, 1892, the following property, viz:—

All those several pieces or parcels of leasehold land or ground now formed into one plot, together with the messuages or dwelling-house, chawls, bungalow, and premises standing thereon, situate on the north side of Foras Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 4,145 and six-ninths square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector and Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos 2984, 2985, 2986, 1937, 2288, and 2539, and Street Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 32 to 65, and bounded on the East by the property of Peston jee Dorabjee Bharucha, on the West by the property formerly belonging to Khoja Jumabhoy Laljee, and now to Mr. Badrudin Tyabjee, on the North by the property of Raichund Dipchund, and on the south by the Foras Road aforesaid, and which said hereditaments and premises are now in the occupation of the said Sayana saiboo and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, November 20, 1893.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
(ESTABLISHED 1870.)

Accumulated Capital, in the hands of Government, 25 Lakhs.

FUNDS INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

OPEN TO ALL CLASSES OF CHRISTIANS.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are received at all Government Treasuries, or in the case of Government Servants can be deducted from Salary Bills.

RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety. NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other nea relatives.
For REPORT and RULES, etc., A ly to—

SYKES & Co.,
SECRETARIES,
I, GRANTS-LANE, CALCUTTA.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.
The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE.....Rs. 6.
Packing and Postage extra.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

NEW SEASON'S GOODS
NOW ON VIEW.

WOOLLEN DRESS FABRICS
COTTON DRESS FABRICS
MILLINERY & STRAW GOODS
FLOWERS & FEATHERS
SILKS & SATINS
SUN SHADES.

Cash Discount 10 per cent.

PILSENER BEER.
KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY, BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY,

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT
MESSRS. TREACHER & CO., LD.,
AND
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR,
ABDUL REHMAN STREET.
Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the urine, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scarvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless, imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.
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AS PREPARED BY
H. & T. KIRBY & Co., LD., LONDON.

COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER
ARISING FROM
OVERWORK, WORRY OR EXCESS.

SIMPLE PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 1.

Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

PHOSPHORUS AND QUININE PILLS, No. 3.

A valuable combination. *As a nutrient tonic it gives* power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

PHOSPHORUS AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 6.

Given with great advantage in all Neuralgic affections, and debilitating diseases. A powerful restorative. Especially useful in Loss of Power following Excesses.

COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILL, No. 9.
(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychinine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

STRONG COMPOUND PHOSPHORUS PILLS, No. 178.

This combination is double the strength of No. 9 *as regards Phosphorus and Quinine*, and therefore should be given *only* in cases where the larger dose of Phosphorus is needed.

PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulas, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gastro intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa, Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

PHOSPHORUS AND DAMIANA PILLS, No. 34.

This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

In Bottles, 3s. 5s. & 10s. each (English Money). The 10s. Bottle contains sufficient for 4 weeks.
To prevent Imposition buy in Original Bottles only and see that the Trade Mark is intact.
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Dishes, Granitine.
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Focussing Glasses.
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" " Thomas's.
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To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

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THE IMPERIAL BANK OF PERSIA,
(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)
CAPITAL FULLY PAID-UP.....£1,000,000
(With power to increase) to £4,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS £100,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £1,000,000

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HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe. Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
	all	10 pr. ct.	1,102½
	all	10 pr. ct.	1,075
	all	16 pr. ct.	981
	100½	16 p. c.	184 to 189
	50		65 to 70
	10/-		15 to 17
	all	5 pr. ct.	8½
	623	7 pr. ct.	623
	all	61	2 35
	612½	6 pr. ct.	208
		Last Divd.	
	200	10	265
	150	7½	190
	50	12	40
	100	10	95
	183	18	42
	all	Nil.	100 nom.
Liquidation			
	1,500	270	4,650
	625	67½	1,170
	100	ex div 2	70
	500	3 pr. ct.	63½
	500	Rs. 25	1,015
	100	4 pr. ct.	1½
	500	5 pr. ct.	212
	200	Rs. 20	215
	200	7½ pr. ct.	275
	70	...	78 nom.
	100	16 pr. ct.	16½
	100	10 pr. ct.	121
	100	8 pr. ct.	109
	175	Rs. 21	207
	200	30	193
	100	Nil.	3½
	100	Rs. 10	90
	100	9 pr. ct.	5½
	100	...	6½
	5,000	200	1474
	6,000	20	20
	4,000	100	100 Rs. 7	90
	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	447½
	2,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Liq.	5½
	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
	2,400	800	800	15 pr. ct.	1,470
	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 57	1,515
	5,000	0	250	6	125
	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,325 xd
	6,500	100	100	12½ o.g.	10½
	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par.
	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
	715	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
	6,000	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
	750	4,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
	1,000	800	800	Rs. 15	165
	1,312	25	250	12½	320 xd
	1,200	250	250	12½	195
	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	151
	675	500	500	Rs. 15	425
	900	1,000	1,000	50	551
	100	1,000	00	25	1,870
	400	2,000	750	35	565
	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	60
	375	200	all	20	215 xd
	1,000	1000	Rs.	ro	970

PRESS COMPANIES

Akbar	200	1 250	1,250	75	1,350
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		651
Albert (Kurla chee)			18 pr. ct.		165
Apollo	200	1,100	1,100		1075
Bellasis	750	2,400	2,200	90	300
Bhownuggur City Press & Manf'g. Co.	350	1,000	1,000	Nil. 40	230
Bombay Cotton reel's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	12½	300
Broach City	600	200	all	16	1221
Colaba	500	1,880	1,88	20	215
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dv.	210
Empire Press and Manfg.	400	253	13	20	275
Fort	515	2 500	2,500	Rs. 80	1,370
French	500	500	all	100	1221
Harvey and Sahapathy	450	500	500	55	1,185
Hindoli Press Co. Ld.	750	400	all	4	450
Khanagum	240	450	450	32	122 xd
Mah vadputra Cotton G. and P. Co. Ld.	300	500	500	63	370
Mercantile	300	125	125	10	130 xd
Mofussil Co	2,125	400	400	Rs. 40	120
Munmar M	1,000	250	all	Nil	225
New Beraar	1,200	500	500	Nil	565
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Nil	133
Prince of Wales	100	550	600	Rs. 25	460
Sabapathy (Bilary)	500	500	75	20	481
Samachar	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co	100	1,000	00	25	1,870
Stall	400	2,000	750	35	565
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	60
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	20	215 xd
Volkart		1,000	1000	Rs.	ro	970

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad	600	1,5??	1,000	93	1,40
Alliance	1,200	0	all	Rs. 15	185
Anglo-India	1,315	0	100	Nil	51
Bellary S & W Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	90	335
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	860
Bunga Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	100	1,400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,020
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	491
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 10	600
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	375
Dayal Mills Co. Ld.	5,838	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	340
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Do. do.	2,100	500	500	16 pr. ct.	625
Dranjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	390
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	675
Hing u nghat Mill	700	500	500	40	681
Howard and Bullough	1,570	500	500	Rs. 1	555
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,165
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500		320
Indian Mad	2,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,125
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	555
Jaffer Alli	800	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshedji Nusserwanjee Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	150
Jowrar Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	790
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 2	800 xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	645
Kohinoor Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	515
Leopold	3,500	* 100	101	15 pr. ct.	160
Lord Reay Mfg	415	2,000	1,000	35	435
Lakmidas Khimjee Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	815
Madhowji Dharamsey	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,40 xd
Mahalaxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Mahboob Shah Mills (G ni-burgal	2,400	800	800	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manookjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 57	1,515
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	65	1,325 xd
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	6,500	100	100	12½ o.g.	10½
Mature Mills	7,770	100	100	Nil.	par.
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	430
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	365
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	715	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,220
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	480
Rajpur Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Sassoon	6,000	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderlas	750	4,000	1,000	Rs. 30	560
Southern India	1,000	800	800	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,312	25	250	12½	320 xd
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	12½	195
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	151
Swadeshi Mill	675	500	500	Rs. 15	425
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	551
Vaishnaw Lukhmishandas C. Mill Co Ld.	990	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	300
Western India	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	665
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	

RAILWAY COMPANIES

			guar.	
G I P R Consolidated Stock	...	6100	all	5 p.c.	2,07?
B & C I R.	...	118	...	do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	25-5-6
China Leaf	"	25-5 Nominal.
Peaks, Bar (sold and	"	25-2
Do. do. new	"	25-1 "
Australia do.	"	25-3
Bombay do.	"	25-2
English Sovereigns	"	16
Do. Demands	"	15-13
Bar Silver 17 Beserore	"	87
Do. 178 do.	"	87-4
rolus Dollars	"	208 Nominal.
Mexican do.	"	196
ve-Francs	"	310

Some nice questions of international law are apt to crop up in Europe, owing to the fact that States are divided in so many places by boundaries visible only to the mind's eye. One of the most peculiar cases of the kind ever known has just happened on the Franco-Belgian frontier. A professional smuggler, named Baptiste Lalie, was recently arrested after a desperate struggle by French custom-house officials. The arrest took place at the little hamlet of Vergnes, which is on the imaginary border-line between the two countries. According to the prisoner, he was twelve yards from Belgium when first accosted by the custom-house officer, but when actually arrested he was in Belgium, for he succeeded in dragging his captors across the line. The latter admit that they were dragged some distance, but they stoutly maintain that the greater part of Lalie's body was on French territory when he was finally overpowered, his head being in Belgium, while his body was in France. This nice point is not likely to cause any disagreement between the two nations, as Lalie is an old offender, and is wanted in France for other offences besides smuggling.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Ward Election of a Municipal Councillor, Arthur Crawford Market.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Bombay Sailing Association Meeting, Port Office, Ballard Road, 5 p.m.

The London Lyric Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Haxby entered, and the s. s. Kaveri left the dock on Saturday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Idar entered the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per extra s. s. Giesla, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-morrow, the 21st instant.

MILITARY DESERTERS.—Two privates, named MacCabe and Dywer, of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment, Colaba, were arrested on Friday, as being deserters, by Constables Wilkins and Gannon, at the Victoria Dock. They were handed over to an escort sent from Colaba.

MILL ACCIDENT.—Rama Babaji, a Hindu mill-hand, aged twenty-three years, employed in the Hope Mill, DeLisle Road, was, on Friday conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, suffering from a fracture of the left arm, caused by accidentally getting it caught between the belting and the wheel, while trying to put a strap on a throstle pulley. The injured arm, was amputated at the elbow in the Hospital.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE BY A LEPER.—On Friday, a Mahomedan leper, named Janmahomed Abdool Curreem, aged thirty years, attempted to commit suicide by taking a dose of opium, in consequence of his life becoming intolerable. On making a search, the police discovered on his person two letters, in which Janmahomed stated that he, being a leper, was tired of his life, and in order to put his miserable existence at an end had taken opium.

BURGLARY AT MARINE LANE.—Hormusji Shapoorji, an engine-driver, in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway, residing at 1st Marine Lane, has made a report to the police, that during his absence from home, on the night of the 16th instant, his room on the first floor was entered through one of the windows, facing the sweeper's gully, and a gold chain with gold coin attached, a gold finger-ring, and currency notes, of the collective value of Rs. 294, were stolen from a cupboard, which had been forced open. Entrance had been effected through an open window.

MUSIC AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The Band of the B. V. Rifles will play the following programme this evening, at 5-45 :—

Grand March	The Fire Brigade	Ch D'Ace
Duet	Excelsior	Halfe
Valse	Fiorini	C Lowthian
Ballet Music	Masaniello	Auber
Selection	Midnight Revels	Balfour
Galop	Bird's-Beak	Farbach, Jr

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE INDIAN NATIONAL CONGRESS.—A public meeting was held at the Library Hall, Godhra, on the 15th instant, to appoint delegates on behalf of the Panch Mahals to attend the next National Congress, at Lahore. Mr. Ranganathji Dinanath, pleader, was in the chair. It was proposed by Mr. Maganbhai Manekbhai, that Mr. Gaupatrao Sitaram Mukadam be appointed delegate from the Panch Mahals, which was unanimously carried out. The meeting was dissolved after an effective speech by Mr. G. S. Mukadam in connection with the Congress.

SERIOUS CONSEQUENCE OF DRUNKENNESS.—At half-past 11 o'clock, on Friday night, a hack victoria driver, named Govind Manaji, drove his conveyance into the Prince's Dock, and leaving a gentleman, who was in the carriage, at the A shed, turned his horse to the right along the west wharf, of the Dock, and drove it over the quay into the water, at No. 1 shed. Finding himself and the carriage and horse in danger, the driver immediately called out for help, and the dock kallasis at once put off in a boat and rescued the man, but the horse and the victoria sank immediately. It appears that the driver was drunk at the time, and did not know where he was driving his carriage.

A BONE-SETTER FOR THE GAEKWAR'S DOMINIONS.—A correspondent wishes to call the attention of His Highness the Gaekwar to the want of a bone-setter, whose services may be available for the benefit of the subjects who, through accident or otherwise, get their limbs broken or injured. There are various factories established throughout His Highness's Dominions, such as cotton spinning mills, ginning and press machines, wherein hundreds of hands are employed. Accidents in these establishments are of daily occurrence, and if the services of an experienced bone-setter be retained in a central town, it would be conferring a great blessing on the people, who are at present put to considerable inconvenience and expense in order to have injuries to their bones attended to.

A FATAL FALL.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of a ship-labourer, named Ashruff Chamaroo, aged thirty years, residing at Old Nagpada. At 10 a. m., on Saturday last, the deceased while cooking his meal (ash-cake) was sitting on the sill of a window facing the street, squatting sideways. He sat there for about ten minutes, and then accidentally lost his balance and fell on to the road, a distance of about fourteen feet, causing a bleeding wound on the top of his head. He was picked up unconscious, and taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he died at 5-30 p. m., on the same day. A verdict of accidental death from the fracture of the skull was recorded.

RAID ON A DEN OF GAMBLERS.—At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, Vijbhukan Samaldass and ten others, including some Hindus and Mahomedans, were placed, at the instance of Inspector Nelmes, before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the accused No. 1 being charged with keeping a common gaming-house in Bhundar Street, and the rest together with the first with gaming therein with cards, dice, and money. On certain information received, Inspector Nelmes in company of a police jamadar and a police sepoy, went to a house in Bhundar Street, Falkland Road, and arrested all the accused in the act of gaming. The Magistrate convicted all the accused and sentenced No. 1, who is an inveterate gambler (having been previously convicted on several occasions) to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment; Nos. 1, 5 and 6, who were also old offenders to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, or in default to suffer fifteen days' imprisonment with hard labour; and the rest to pay a fine of Rs. 10 each, or one week's rigorous imprisonment.

CRICKET AT AHMEDNAGAR.

NAGAR PARSI CRICKET CLUB VS. AHMEDNAGAR HIGH SCHOOL CRICKET CLUB.

A VERY interesting cricket match was played on the Native Infantry Parade Ground, between an eleven of the Nagar Parsee Cricket Club and an eleven of the Ahmednagar High School Cricket Club, on the 16th inst. The match resulted in a win for the Parsees, by an innings and 109 runs. The scores for Nagar Parsees were 195 and for the School Cricket Club 39 and 47 runs, respectively. The chief feature of the game was the batting of Messrs. Shaik Kasam, Erachshaw Sorabji (capt.), C. Master, Byramji Aderji and Baboo, who knocked up 48, 35, 35, 19, 19 runs, respectively, Mr. Deesneker being the top scorer for the visitors, he having obtained 7 runs. The bowling of Messrs Baboo, Shaik Kasam, and Erachshaw Sorabji was very good. The batting and fielding of the Nagar Parsees were highly creditable.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

THE following is the parade state of Saturday last :—

Distribution.	Field Officers.	Capts.	Lieuts.	Staff Sergts.	Sergts.	Buglers.	Rank and File.	Total.
A Company	1	1	2	1	1	...	12	16
B "	...	...	2	...	2	...	12	16
C "	...	1	...	1	...	...	10	11
D "	...	...	1	...	1	...	14	16
E "	...	...	...	1	3	...	34	38
F "	...	1	1	...	1	...	17	20
G "	...	1	...	...	1	...	28	42
H "	...	...	...	...	...	2	18	20
I " Cadets	...	...	...	...	1	...	24	25
L "	...	...	...	...	2	...	56	60
Army Staff	...	...	...	2	...	...	5	8
Staff and Band	...	...	...	...	1	...	29	30
Total	2	4	5	5	18	3	273	310

The following officers were on parade, viz., :—Lieut Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, A. D. C., Major T. W. C Leatham (Adjutant), Captains J. P. Baird, F. Place J. W. Smetham, S. Tomlinson, Lieuts T. M. English, F. W. English, J. P. Cornforth (Quarter Master), R. Snell and C. C. James.

M. SARDOU's new play, it is well known, deal with the period of the first Empire, and has the Emperor himself among the long list of dramatis personæ. The first act or prologue, however, takes place in the stirring time of 1792, on that fatal night of the 10th of August, when the massacre of the prisoners took place, and the Swiss Guard at the Tuileries were cut to pieces. There are four acts, and the remaining three take place in 1872, at Compiegne. Besides Napoleon, other celebrities of the time appear, including Marshal Lefebvre-Desnouettes, whose fortunes were so intimately bound up with those of the Emperor. Lefebvre, after distinguishing himself at Marengo and Austerlitz, was captured by Wellington's troops in Spain, but succeeded in making his escape. At the Restoration he fled to America, and was sentenced to death in contumaciam. In 1822 he determined to return to France, and was drowned on his way there. Every effort is being made to make the scenes historically accurate. The first scene represents a public washhouse, and it is an exact reproduction of one of those establishments as it appeared shortly before the Reign of Terror.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet toothbrush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age.—Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

On the recommendation of General Ghulam Haider reliefs are being carried out in the Afghan army, according to correspondents, on a large scale. The regiments in Kunar, Jellalabad, Asmar, the Shinwari country and Laghman, who had done excellent service on the frontier, and had been there for a long time, although most of the men belong to Turkistan, Kabul and Herat territory, are to be relieved by the seven regiments which have been quartered at Bamian since the Hazara campaign. The latter will, after the Mission has left Kabul, be sent, with two other regiments from Kabul, to garrison Asmar, Kunar, Jellalabad, Shinwar and Laghman. Transport is now being collected for the purpose. General Rustam Khan's health is now better, according to Kabul correspondents; and the two regiments ordered to leave Kabul includes his regiment, disgraced by the recent murder of Malik Jan Khan at Kabul.

THE Board of Trade yacht Ceylon had a curious experience whilst near the Basses, during the trip to those lighthouses, from which she has just returned. It appears that at about 4 p.m. in the afternoon the body of a dead whale of enormous size was found floating on the sea. Floating as it was, with portions of its body glistening in the slanting rays of the sun, it had all the appearance of the far-famed sea serpent, and as the waves washed over it the great body seemed as if moving, and altogether presented quite an uncanny appearance. A stout hawser was—not without some difficulty—fixed to the great carcase, but after towing it some distance the hawser snapped in two, and Captain Channer decided to go on without his find, as the sea was swarming with sharks round about the body, the hawser could not be fixed again without much difficulty. The whale was measured and found to be 75 feet long, so that it would have been a splendid specimen if Captain Channer could have secured it and brought it safely to shore.

IF is, the *Pioneer* has reason to think, as good as settled that the successor to Mr. C. J. Lyall in the Home Secretaryship, when that gentleman takes leave next year, will be Mr. P. Nolan, for many years a pillar of the Bengal Secretariat, and now Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division. That like goes to like is a principle that was detected in the days of Homer: and besides keeping up the unbroken succession of Bengal Civilians in the Home Secretaryship, there are other obvious affinities in the appointment. If, however, the new Home Member and the new Home Secretary can between them contrive to get a little more Home Rule for India, their loyalty to the interests of the Empire here will be an ample cover to any want of it that their political principles may involve theoretically in other cases.

THE extension of Mr. Justice Burkitt's provisional appointment as sixth Judge in the N.-W. Provinces High Court expired on the 15th instant; and the "further orders" which were to have been received by that date were still wanting. In these circumstances the Local Government boldly took the responsibility of continuing Mr. Burkitt in office, though there seems to be some doubt among lawyers as to whether their action could be held quite regular. However, on the following morning the long looked for telegram arrived, sanctioning the appointment of the sixth Judge for a further term extending to the 31st July 1895. Thus the question is settled, and settled in a very satisfactory way; except that the India Office might just as well have announced the decision on the 31st October, and saved all the trouble and confusion that its loitering methods of business have engendered.

GOVERNMENT have sanctioned the adoption as a permanent arrangement of the system introduced last year, under which the regimental authorities are empowered tentatively for one year to grant warrants for road, river and rail, for Native soldiers travelling on duty, covered by the passage regulations.

AN extraordinary mistake has been made by the P. W. D. authorities in gazetting the rules governing retirements under the new reorganisation scheme. Officers of the Department are told that the ordinary rules will hold good with regard to matters not coming within the special rules; but as a matter of fact there are no "ordinary" rules governing the retirements of Cooper's Hill men of less than twenty years service, except, of course, on medical certificate.

CHOLERA has subsided at Secunderabad but there is still much fever of a severe type and there has been a number of deaths during the current month. In one case a husband (a railway employee) and wife both succumbed to fever within a week, leaving an aged mother and two orphans, totally unprovided for. The native villages put out of bounds to the troops some few weeks backs, on account of cholera, have been placed within bounds again this week.

SIR FREDERICK POLLOCK, who was elected Tagore Law Lecturer for 1893-94 by the Calcutta Senate on the 19th of August last, will deliver the first of the series of lectures on the Law relating to Fraud, Misrepresentation and Mistake, in the Presidency College, on Tuesday, the 21st instant. The new Tagore Professor is the grandson of the eminent Judge who so long filled the office of Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer in England. He was Browne's Medallist in 1886, and in classical tripos and first Chancellor's Medallist in 1867, was elected a Fellow in 1868, and was called to the Bar in 1871. Sir Frederick was Corpus Professor of Jurisprudence in the University of Oxford, an Hon. LL.D. of Dublin and Professor of Common Law in the Inns of Court. He was also one of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the administration of justice in Trinidad and Tobago last year. A gentleman of such distinction, who has written so many able works on Literature and in Law, is an acquisition, and the Senate are to be congratulated in having elected him as their Tagore Professor. Sir Frederick was a guest of Lord Lansdowne's while at Agra.

MR. JUSTICE SALE, who has been reappointed a Judge of the High Court, will relieve Mr. Justice Trevelyan, on the Original Side, as soon as Mr. Justice Pigot proceeds to Europe on furlough, which, will be some time about the end of this month.

A PORT Blair correspondent records a plucky boat escape from the penal settlement. Four convicts who had been permitted to ply in a small fouroared boat within the limits of the harbour, during the day only, managed to elude the police, and getting a sail and some rasions, left the harbour after dark. Search was made by the R. I. M. S. Nancowry and by Andamanese, but there is no doubt that the runaways went straight off to sea, and probably got over to Burma. Their escape was not discovered till some time after they had gone, so that under cover of the night they had a long start. A cyclone, however, visited Andamanese water shortly afterwards, and this may possibly account, for their disappearance.

THE South Indian Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 21st Oct. were for passengers, etc., Rs. 61,730-2-2, and for goods, etc., 78,621-1-10, making altogether Rs. 1,40,351-4-0, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 134-9-0. During the corresponding week in 1892, the receipts were Rs. 1,21,838-11-2, or an average receipts per mile of Rs. 110-5-5.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged, and will take place in January, between Lieutenant G. E. D. Elsmie, 5th Punjab Cavalry, eldest son of G. R. Elsmie-C.S.I., late Financial Commissioner, Punjab, and Ethel Grace, eldest daughter of Colonel MacIver Campbell, of Asknish, Argyllshire.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Edward R. Anson, of the Civil Service, British-Guiana, second son of Mr. E. Hamilton Anson, oh Her Majesty's Household, and late of the Bengalf Civil Service, and Mary Gertrude, eldest daughter of Mr. William Gisborne, of Allestree Derbyshire, and of Lingen, Herefordshire.

A MARRIAGE has been arranged between Mr. Percy L. Naish, of Weston-super Mare, son of the late Mr. W. Naish, and Lilian, second daughter of M. C. W. Moore, late I.C.S.

MRS. REID, the widow of Captain Mayne Reid, whose stories many of the men of to-day read with great pleasure when they were boys, has written a narrative of the life of her husband. Captain Mayne Reid had a very exciting career; indeed, many of the adventures described in his novels were merely his own personal experiences. Mrs. Reid's work is to appear first in a Northern provincial paper and will afterwards be issued in book form.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Daily News* writes :—"There is one mischievous effect of the fall in value of the rupee, owing to the fact that India has a silver instead of a gold currency, to which public attention has not, so far as I am aware, been directed. I refer to the importation of rupee-pieces into England, where they are palmed off on the unsuspicious as two-shilling pieces. That this lucrative fraud is extensively carried on I cannot doubt. Twice within the last six months I have been swindled in this way. I retain two rupee-pieces as souvenirs of the swindlers. One of these pieces has on the obverse a bust of the Queen, with the words round it 'Victoria Queen,' the other the same figure, with the words 'Victoria Empress.' The Queen's head is almost identical with that on our florins. There is the same highly-ornamental crown, and the same style of hairdressing. The chief difference is in the shoulders, which are somewhat differently draped; but for all that the resemblance altogether is so close that I doubt whether one person in ten would notice it among a number of two-shilling pieces in taking change, which most of us do habitually after only a very superficial inspection."

STABBING AFFRAY AT GRANT ROAD.

On Saturday morning, about half-past 5 o'clock, considerable excitement was created amongst the residents of Trimbuck Purushram Street, Grant Road, by reason of a murderous assault, which was committed on a woman named Luximee, aged twenty years, residing with her mother, at Lalwady, Parel, and a man, named Kassinath Vithoba *alias* Cassim, aged twenty-two years, an actor, employed in the Ripon Theatre, Grant Road, by one Bhow Cannoo, aged thirty years. The circumstances connected with the deed show that jealousy was the motive on the part of the would-be murderer. It appears that the ill-fated woman Luximee was living with her mother at Lalwady, Parel, and Bhow had been residing with them as a boarder for the last three months. During that period an undue intimacy sprang up between Luximee and Bhow, and this continued until about twenty days ago when Bhow heard that Luximee had been paying too much attention to one Kassinath Vithoba *alias* Cassim, an actor in the Ripon Theatre, and consequently quarrels took place between them on several occasions. Bhow suspected Luximee's fidelity (although she was not his wife), and began to watch her movements. On Friday evening, while Bhow was away from home, Luximee availed herself of the opportunity, and went to Ripon Theatre, to meet her paramour. About an hour after she left, Bhow came home, but finding that Luximee had gone out, he at once proceeded to the Ripon Theatre. On arriving at the theatre he bought a ticket and went inside but failed to find her there. He, however, remained in the theatre until the performance was over at 5 o'clock on the following morning, when he saw Luxumee and his rival, Cassim, leaving the theatre together. Bhow tried to prevail on Luximee to return home with him, but she refused to do so, and some abusive words passed between them. In this way they continued their course up to Trimbuck Purushram Street, where Bhow lost all control over himself. Drawing out from his person a penknife he attacked Luximee and stabbed her on the throat, neck, cheek and arms. He then made a rush at Cassim and stabbed him on the left side of the neck. An alarm was raised and a policeman doing duty closely by arrived at the scene, and with the assistance of a victoria-driver arrested Bhow and snatched the knife away from his hand. A victoria was then brought, and the injured persons were conveyed with all despatch to the J. J. Hospital, where they were promptly attended to by Dr. Gallagher, the House Surgeon, but there seems little chance of Luximee surviving her injuries. Mr. Hamilton, the Second Presidency Magistrate, was immediately sent for, and took the depositions of Luximee and Cassim.

On the same day Inspector Nolmes charged Bhow Gannoo before Mr. P. N. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with attempt to commit the murder of Luximee and Kashinath Vithoba *alias* Cassim with a knife. The case was remanded until to-day.

THE RECENT RIOTS.

THE following resolution was, on Saturday, issued from the Judicial Department :—

Resolution.—Following the precedent of 1874, the report of the Commissioner of Police on the recent riots in Bombay, together with those of the General Officer Commanding Bombay District and of the Municipal Commissioner, should be forwarded to Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India, copies being at the same time furnished to the Government of India.

2. The thanks of Government should be conveyed to Mr. Campbell, Mr. Acworth, Colonel Shortland, Mr. Cooper, and Mr. Webb, upon whom the heat and burden of the first day's riots chiefly lay; and also to General Budgen and the officers and men of the Naval and Military Forces—Regular and Volunteer—under his command for the excellent discipline maintained, and the temper and moderation displayed, and to the private gentlemen mentioned by him; to the gentlemen named below:—

Surgn Lieut.-Col T. S. Weir.	Capt W. P. Walshe.
Mr. J. M. Campbell, I.C.S., C. I.E.	Mr. C. Douglas.
Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, I.C.S.	M. M. Turner.
Mr. G. Cotton.	Mr. J. L. Symons.
Lieut.-Col W. Osborn.	Mr. L. J. Russel.
Mr. L. R. W. Forrest.	Maj C Scott, R. E.
Mr. C. A. B. Beatty.	Mr. H. M. Phipson.
Mr. A. R. Maidment.	Mr. F. A. Little.

who voluntarily undertook the responsible and wearisome duties of Special Magistrates; to the Medical Officers and the Sisters and Nurses of the Hospitals where the sufferers were treated, whose normal labours were largely added to; to the officers of the Health Department, Bombay Municipality, mentioned in the Municipal Commissioner's letter; to the many private individuals who most generously made provision for the forces in the early stages of the outbreak; to the officers and men of the City Police Force and those officers and men who were specially deputed to duty occurring in Bombay for the determination they displayed in separating the conflicting parties and securing a resortation of order and recognition of the law; and especially to Mr. Vincent, Commissioner of Police, for his personal courage and indefatigable energy in performing the dangerous and arduous duties which fell to his share.

(Signed) C. H. A. HILL,
Under Secretary to Government.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 18TH OF NOVEMBER 1893.

SUMMARY.

The barometer has fallen everywhere. The rise has been brisk to rapid at Cowpore, Agra, Ajmere, Ahmedabad, Saugor and Khandwa, and moderate to slight in all other places. Veraval has the highest and Rajputana and lowest all along the cost from Veraval southwards as far round, as Negapatam. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds on the Coromandel Coast are cyclonic, while calms and variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been moderate to light. Veraval reports a gale of wind. This morning the wind velocity was 8 miles an hour at Bombay and Bhuj. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 10° below the normal in Rajputana and Gujarat and Neemuch and Belgaum, and 4° to 5° above it at Indore, Khandwa, Surat and Malegaon. The minimum temperature is in excess of the mean over the whole country. The highest temperature in the shade was 93° at Surat and the lowest 48° at Jacobadad. Humidity has increased considerably at Malegaon, Surat, Poona, Calicut, Bangalore, Madras, Negapatam, Khandwa, Saugor, Neemuch, Deesa, Ajmere and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PROTECTION! No more BROKEN WATCH GLASSES. Our new Patent Protector, strong as iron, transparent as glass, light as a feather, no addition to bulk or weight of Watch. Every Size in Stock. Protector can only be had of Messrs. MARCHES & Co., Limited. Watchmakers and Manufacturing Jewellers, Bombay.

"AUTO-HARPS," Latest Musical Novelty, easily learnt, no knowledge of Music being required; any one can actually play a piece of Music with the help of the six manuals in one hour. Price, complete with Tutor, Tuning Key, Thumb Ring and Cardboard Box, from Rs. 35.— SOUNDY and Co., Limited.

MILITARY HAIR BRUSHES, Satin Wood Backs, good White Bristles, in Solid Leather Case, Rs. 5-8 per Pair, Cash or V. P. P.—BADHAM, PILE and Co., Ld., Bombay.

CARPETS.—No Drawing-room is complete without a Carpet. We invite Inspection of our Stock made on our own looms. Every size and quality; beautiful designs.—S. J. TELLERY & Co, Bombay.

THE Oldest and Largest TEA EMPORIUM. —New Season Kangra Valley Teas, second to none for quality, flavor, and cheapness, comprising Orange Pekoe, Pekoe Souchong, and other favourite Mixtures from General Younghusband's Celebrated Tea Garden.—MORTON MAJU and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

FRESH CONSIGNEMENT, JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 at Rs. 24-8, 24, 2, and Re. 1 12 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured of selected and thoroughly Matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are rarely equalled, but never excelled, and the facilities which are at our command enable us to offer them at Lower Rates than other firms.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., 33, Church, are Street, Fort, and 34, Abdool Rheman Street, Crawford Market, Bombay. A Trial earnestly Solicited.

ORNAMENT FOR DRAWING-ROOM.—ENGLISH-MADE 8-Day Chiming Clocks, richly gilded mountings, chiming every Quarter hours on Westminster and eight bells, and striking hours on a loud Gong. CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 69, Medows Street.

LOST.—A SHARE CERTIFICATE, No. 2224, of the Colaba Land and Mill Co., Ld., standing on the name of the Late NANSEY PARPIA. Application for a NEW CERTIFICATE is made.—HASIBAI, Widow of FAZIL NANSEY, Nagdevi Street.

FOR SALE.—Jabalpur TENT, 15 by 20, New: last year: in perfect order. Property of W. T. Morison, C. S. Price Rs. 250. Apply to E. H. LEGGATT, Breach.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS, Esplanade, Bombay. Ready for Xmas and New Year Presents to Friends at Home.

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THE "SCANDINAVIA" Cotton-Driving Belt, all Solid Woven not in plies, cheaper, stronger, and more durable than leather. Excellent Testimonials from users in this Country. Bombay Agents.—RITCHIE, STEUART and Co., Elphinstone Circle.

POONA HOTEL, POONA—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—Previous to my embarking for Europe, I stayed at the Alexandra Hotel for a few days, and found the servants attentive, and the charges very moderate indeed. This Hotel is well situated, being close to the Docks and Railway goods sheds, as also on the line of a Tram. I found the Proprietor, Mr. Festonji, very obliging; he made me feel at home; and I shall be always glad to recommend the Alexandra Hotel to my friends.—(Sd.) THEOD. ROSENTINE.

KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla,—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Tunnel, Lohagur and Visapur Forts and all other places of interest are supplied with Tongas, Ponies and other Requisites on short notice.—Apply to "PROPRIETOR."

PIANOFORTES, specially built for India from Rs. 275 to 1,600. Harmoniums and American Organs, from Rs. 110 to 650. Banjos, Guitars, Mandolins Zithers, Concertinas, Violins, Flutes, Flageolets, Ocarinas etc., etc., all at London Prices.—SOUNDY & Co., Ld. Music Saloons.

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TIVOLI THEATRE.

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NEW DRESSES,
NEW DANCERS.
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TIVOLI THEATRE.

MANAGERIAL CARD
TO THE
RESIDENTS OF BOMBAY.

In commencing the present Indian Season (for 11 nights only), I think it due to my Artistes and the Theatre-going public of Bombay to state that the Company representing me this Season is the best and most Artistic Combination of Vocal, Comedy and Terpsichorean Talent ever brought to India, and I may safely aver that the Residents of Bombay will this Season get a better performance of Comic Opera, &c., than they could witness in London at the present time (with one exception) and less than half the London prices.

My Repertoire is really up to date and includes "Don Juan," "In Town," "Morocco Bound," "Christopher Co. Jumbus," "Vicar of Bray," "Maid Marian," "The Gaiety Girl" "Utopia," "Ruy Blas," &c., &c., &c.

The Costumes are from the London models made specially for me by Mr. May, London, Costumier to the Queen and principal London Theatres. The Modern Costumes used in the Comedy productions have been designed and built expressly by Monsr. Laferriere, 28 Rue Taitbout, Paris, and should create a sensation among the Feminine Votaries of Fashion in Bombay.

The Wigs, &c., have been made by Fox and Co., London, Perquiers to Mr. Henry Irving and other celebrities. The Fin-de-Siecle Dances were specially arranged for me by Mr. W. Cymond (Tutor of the celebrated Kate Vaughan.)

Lime Light and Scenic effects will be as complete as Modern Invention can make them.

In announcing "Boccaccio" for the Initial Representation, I can confidently promise the performance will be of such an all-round excellence the like of which has not yet been seen in India.

FIRST APPEARANCE IN INDIA OF

Miss Bertha Jacson	as "Fiamette."
Miss Beatrice Grosvenor	as "Peronella."
Mr. A. Cole	as "The Major Dome."
Mr. Lowe	as "Scalza."

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THE LONDON QUARTETTE
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In all the
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MR. E. BRADFORD	MISS AMY SMART
MISS ETHEL MACKAY	MISS HETTY BLIGH.
MISS CORA MILNE	

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NEW SCENERY,
NEW DRESSES,
NEW DANCERS.
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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Oscarahal, 767 tons, Captain E Reichborn sailed yesterday for Bankok, in ballast.

THE s s Taif, 878 tons, Captain J Hannah, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Mauritius, (4th November), with a cargo of sugar. The vessel is consigned to Mr Hajee Cassum Joosub.

THE B I S N Co's s s Almora, 1,667 tons, Captain J Forbes, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, (5th November) via Colombo, with a general cargo and Mr Myall, and Mr Critchell, as cabin passengers.

THE ship Ladakh, 1,998, Captain John Thomas, arrived in harbour on Friday evening, from New York, (13th July), with a cargo of 79,000 cases kerosene oil. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Edward, Bates and Co.

THE Hansa Lines s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H J Webber, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Hamburg, (7th October), via Antwerp, with a general cargo and 1,200 cases dynamite, and one deck passenger. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Glade and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Karagola, 597 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr G D Farewell, Mr Henry Smith, Mr M Ostermayer, Mr C Merz, Mr B Rigold, Mr Lawrence, Mrs C Coutinho and two children, Mr Mahomedally Adamjee and 65 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Rajpootana, 1,318 tons, Captain C Hugill, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, via coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Dr K Kanga, Lord Bishop Pagane, Rev Father Zanethe, Rev Father Cavadine and 47 deck. She also has brought 4 horses, 8 dogs, and 5 monkeys.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 496 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour on Saturday last, from Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Rev Father Jeppert, Mr Walton, Mr D Moolchand, Mrs and Miss Wright, Mr and Mrs Raymond, Mrs Lobo and 2 children, Miss Hunt, Private Rook, Mrs Rooke, Mrs McDonald, and 158 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kilwa, 993 tons, Captain R W Gimblett, arrived in harbour on Friday last, from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 118 cases opium, 185 horses, 21 syces, and the following passengers:—Mr Mahomed Shalam and Brothers, Mr Abdool bin Moha, Mr Syed Ebraham, Mr Moola Ahmed, Mr Sulleman, Mr K Affindi, Mrs Surbai, Messrs Rai Massain B Methiram, Mr B Breloomul and 70 deck.

THE City Line s s City of Khios, 2,233 tons, Captain T C McPherson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, (23rd October), with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Bombay—Rev W Buchanan, Miss A Mitchell, Mise J Hine, Mrs Manera, Mrs White, and 2 children, Miss White, Mrs Kidd, and 2 children and nurse, Miss Kendall, Mrs Boyd, Mrs Shiebrick, and Miss C Ligerstwood. For Karachi—Miss Milne, Mrs Moulson and 2 children infant and nurse Mr Peter, Rev W Kennedy, and Mrs Keunedy The vessel is consigned to Messrs Sir Charles Forbes and Co.

MARINE DEPARTMENT NOTIFICATIONS.

BAY OF BENGAL.—Gulf of Martaban,

Cargo boat No 260 with mast standing and half full of water is reported drifting at the entrance of Rangoon river, and was last seen about five miles distant from the Pilot brig. Ship Masters are warned accordingly.

THE following information received from the Port Officer, Karachi, is published:—"A permanent red light has now been fixed for use at the entreme end of the Manora breakwater."

VESSELS IN DOCK.—NOVEMBER 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination./Date.	Agent.
A	Hajeen	1785	Goldsworthy	Amsterdam	21-11	R Nixon
B	Clan Sinclair	1911	Millar	Liverpool	25-11	F Muir &Co
G	Purulia	993	Simpson	Zanzibar	24-11	M Mackenzie
O	Time	1669	Brown	Mauritius	30-11	Captain
Q	Safari	891	Asthanson	Zanzibar		F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	523	Adam	Mangalore	20-11	Shepherd & Co
Kaveri	343	Fatema	Bhowngger	18-11	Shepherd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
2	Asia	2322	Laird	Liverpool	21-11	W & A Graham & Co
4	Oriental	2711	Moule	London	3-12	P & O Co
6	Tanjore	1402	Garad	Jedda	21-11	H Cassum
8	Gisola	2013	Kassovich	China	21-11	A Lloyd's
10	Niagara	1973	McConochie	Dunkirk	22-11	K Nixon
12	Lombardy	1973	Tyndal	Mauritius		H Cassum

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Avoca	1137	Abdula	Zanzibar	V Ebrahim & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
17	Kilwa (s)	Gimblett	Busreh, Nov 5.
18	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, Oct 7.
	Kola (s)	Russell	Karachi, Nov 16.
	Austrian Man-of-war Panama	Adamovich	Pola, Sept 2.
	Taif (s)	Hannah	Mauritius, Nov 4.
	Asia (s)	Laird	Calcutta, Nov 6.
19	Arafa (s)	Mackinlay	Rangoon, Nov 15.
	Rajpootana (s)	Hugill	Calcutta, Oct 27.
	Avoca	Arscott	Aden, Nov 13.
	Nutton Hall (s)	Rowland	Newport News, July 23.
	Imperator (s)	Bochtinger	Trieste, Nov 3.
	City of Khios (s)	McPherson	Liverpool, Oct 3.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Karunthala (s)	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Rome (s)	Parish	Persian Gulf.
19	Oscarahal (s)	Smith	Karachi.
	H. I. M. S. Mayo	Doberry	Junagliad.

The steamer Safari, entered for loading on Saturday last, for Zanzibar, &c.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

Oriental (s), 2712, Moule
Kh. Commander (s), 2731, Thomas
Clan Sinclair (s), 1912, Millar
City of Wakefield (s), 1937 Townsend
Niagara (s), 1973, McConochie
Hajeen (s), 1785, Goldsworthy
Asia (s), 2323, Laird
Idar (s), 2235, Hughes
Ashdown (s), 1851, Hutchinson
Baron Douglas, (s), 1725 Russell
Haxby (s), 2252, Brown
St. Giles (s), 2202, Fortay
Bristol (s), 2129, Blackburn
Gisela (s), 2816, Kossovich
Gwalior (s), 1648, Speck
Nizam (s), 1615, Leigh
Surat, (s), 1677, Hill
Thibet, (s), 1165, Denny
Clyde (s), 2198, Parfitt
Elton (s), 1596, Payne
Lockeley Hall (s), 2196, Collin
Time (s), 1670, Brown
Oscarshal (s), 915, Reichborn
Lady Gordon (s), 316, Whitley
Lombardy (s), 1971, Tyndal

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

H M S Assaye, Bradford
H M S Brisk, Strecton
H M S Marathon, Hill
H M S Sphinx, Pelly
R I M S Clive, Finny
R I M S Dalhousie, Black
R I M S Mayo, De Barry
R I M S Minto, Billings
R I M S Plassy, Gunn

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
15	Dictator s	Liverpool, Oct 12.
	Patna s	Rangoon, Nov 12.
	Trocas s	Batoum, Oct 9.
	Karamania s	Liverpool, Oct 11.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 15.—Steamers Clan Macintyre, Bengal, City of Vienna, Chancellor and Madura, and R. I. M. S. Warren Hastings, and ship Maxwell.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.		
16	Henzada s	Rangoon.
	Novasa s	Calcutta.
	Sirsa s	Singapore.
17	Nairung s	Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.		
17	Thorndale s	Chittagong.
	Nevasa s	Bombay.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.			
7	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Pemba s	Crier	Persian Gulf.
	Mobile s	McAdam	Bombay.
8	Chanda s	Gillett	Bombay.
9	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Liverpool.
10	Caledonia s	Griffiths	Bombay.
	Methley Hall s	Buck	Cardiff.
11	Karagola	Robertson	Bombay.
	Saint Enoch	Muirhead	Bombay.
13	Ra Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
14	Kola s	Russell	Bombay.
	Simla s	Rothwell	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.			
7	Pemba s	Grier	Bombay.
8	Mobile s	McAdam	Persian Gulf.
9	Tanjore s	Garr	Bombay.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Chanda s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
11	Kestor s	Stevenson	Port Said for Orders.
	Niagara s	McConochie	Bombay.
	Ehrenfels s	Walkins	Bombay.
	Kola s	Robertson	Bombay.
14	LaSeyne s	Blanc	Aden.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S S H M Pollock, McKie, A. Holinch & Co, for Antwerp
" Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir C Forbes & Co, for Liverpool.
" Caledonia, Griffiths, B Durant & Co, for P Said for orders
" Methley Hall, Buck, Sir C Forbes & Co. (not known)
" Saint Enoch, Mundle, W Cooper & Co, for Liverpool
" Enkrgia, C Saw, M Mackenzie & Co, for Antwerp, &c
" Kola, Russell, M Mackenzie & Co, for Bombay
" Simla, Roth well, M Mackenzie & Co, for Persian Gulf

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 6TH TO 13TH NOVEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Kola s, (Bombay)—590 cwts cotton unpressed, 620 cwts wheat, 1,580 cwts jowaree, 277 corges skins.
La Seyne s, (Aden)—50 bales cotton for transhipment, 2,009 rapeseed, &c, for transhipment, 7,003 cwts jowaree, 211 cwts rice, 90 lbs tea for transhipment.
La Seyne s, (Bombay)—1,715 cwts cotton unpressed, 761 cwts wheat.
Worsley Hall s, (Liverpool)—1,726 bales wool, 84,630 cwts wheat, 112 cwts mutter, 253 cwts barley, 2,000 cwts bones, and 150 lbs tea.

IMPORTS.

Simla s, (Bombay)—150 pieces white goods (foreign), 103 pieces prints (foreign).
City of Dundee s, (Liverpool via Bombay) 448 pieces white goods, 50 pieces prints (foreign).
Worsley Hall s, (North Shields)—27 tons coals.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—8.0 pieces grey goods (foreign), 1,216 pieces grey goods (Indian); 665 pieces white goods, (foreign), and 220 pieces prints (foreign).
City of Edinburgh s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—700 pieces grey goods (foreign), and 270 pieces prints (foreign).
Karagola s, (Bombay)—830 pieces grey goods (foreign), 400 pieces grey goods (Indian), 1,551 pieces white goods, (foreign), 270 pieces prints (foreign), 1,950 lbs grey yarns (Indian), and 1,200 lbs T red and dyed yarns.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—2,632 pieces prints (foreign), 1,503 lbs T red and dyed yarns.
Kestor s, (Liverpool via Bombay)—4,470 pieces grey goods (foreign), 320 pieces white goods (foreign), 2,884 pieces prints (foreign), and 4,000 lbs T red and dyed yarns.
Niagara s, (Liverpool)—76,762 pieces grey goods (foreign), 56,988 pieces white goods (foreign), 39,333 pieces prints (foreign), 46,500 lbs grey yarns (foreign), 16,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 407 cwts iron &c, 377 cwts steel, 190 cwts copper.
Pachumba s, (Bombay)—8,542 pieces grey goods (foreign), 85,543 pieces grey goods (Indian), 12,457 pieces white goods, (foreign), 6,339 pieces prints (foreign), 32,80 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 19,900 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 603 cwts iron bar &c, and 30 cwts copper.
Energia s, (London)—18 pieces prints (foreign), 196 cwts iron bar &c, 522 cwts steel, 1,460 cwts copper, 373 cwts yellow metal.
Ehrenfels s, (Antwerp and Hamburg via Bombay)—192 pieces prints (foreign), 2,400 lbs grey yarns, 1,748 cwts iron bar &c, and 1,562 cwts steel.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—11,061 pieces grey goods (foreign), 16,979 pieces grey goods (Indian), 6,431 pieces white goods (foreign), 35 pieces prints (Indian), 2,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 1,700 lbs T red and dyed yarns, 8 cwts copper, 12 cwts yellow metal.
Chanda s, (Bombay)—6 pieces pri.ts (foreign),

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18.

THERE was no change in Consols in London yesterday, at 93 3/8; but Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. higher, at 108¼. The market rates o discount were advanced 3/8 per cent., on short London Bills, and ¼ on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, say to 2 1/8 and 2¼ per cent., respectively. The price of Bar Silver was ¼d. higher, at 32 3/8d. per oz.; and Rupee Securities advanced ¼ per cent., to £65¼. From New York, the quotation for Silver still came nominal; with Demand Exchange on London half-a-cent higher, at 1.85¼ dollars. The Indian Council allotted 33 lakhs of extra Wire Transfers, and a triding amount of Bills in Calcutta yesterday, at 1s. 3¼d. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in India, at 30 days' sight, remained at 1s. 3d. The weekly shipments of Specie to India consisted of £80,000 in Silver, and £10,000 in gold—all for this port. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, via the Canal, was 3d. higher, at 9s. 3d. per ton. French Rentes in Paris declined ¼ per cent., to 99; Paris Exchange on London was a shade higher, at fcs. 25·17.

To-day, a further extra allotment of a lakh of Indian Council Wire Transfers has been made in Madras, at the previous rate of 1s. 3¼d.; and the Exchange Banks have put up their buying rate on India by 1-16d., making it 1s. 3 1-16d. A further advance of 3/8d. per oz., has taken place in the price of Bar Silver at 32¾d.; and from New York the quotation for the metal comes 1½ cent higher than the last received, at 71¼ cents per oz.; with Demand Exchange in London unaltered. London Stock Exchange quotations come unaltered; but, in Paris, French Rentes are again 1/4 per cent. lower, at 98 3/4. Paris Exchange on London being a centime higher, at fcs. 25·18.

No further quotations for Wheat or Seeds were wired by Reuter yesterday. The total quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom was 2,640,000 quarters, which is 30,000 quarters less than the previous Friday's estimate.

A further decline of 1-16d. per lb. took place yesterday in the price of Mid.-American Cotton on the spot in Liverpool at 4 7-16d. per lb. and all grades of Brooch were lower to the same extent; while American Arrivals declined 3-64d. in all positions, except the most distant (in which the drop was 1-16d.), the extreme quotations being 4 21-64d. for November-January deliveries, and 4 23-64d. for March-April. The Market closed quiet, all round; the day's Sales having been 10,000, bales. East Indians *nil*; Imports 27,000 bales. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

This afternoon, the Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier; Surats steady; and Arrivals quiet but steady; Sales 8,000 bales; Imports 16,000 bales. Spot prices are all unchanged excepting that for Egyptian "Fair Brown," which is 1-16d. lower, at 4 15-16d. per lb. American Arrivals have further receded 1-32d. The Manchester Market has remained quiet but steady.

The volume of Cotton business passing in Liverpool for the week ending yesterday was slightly less than in the week preceding, the total Sales having been 2,000 bales fewer, at 53,000 bales (including the usual 1,000 East Indians); and the amount forwarded to consumers 3,000 bales less, at 63,000 bales. The Imports were 6,000 bales less, at 100,000 bales. The total Stock had increased during the week by 26,000 bales; and, as it stood yesterday, it was 351,000 bales less than at the same time last year, and 20,000 bales smaller than in 1892. The total Visible Supply had incre

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

MR. GLADSTONE ON OUR NAVAL SUPREMACY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Gladstone said Parliament need fear nothing regarding the upholding of Great Britain's distinct Naval supremacy.

NAVAL HONOURS.

Admiral Sir Anthony Hoskins has been created Grand Cross of the Bath and Vice-Admiral.

Sir Michael Culme-Seymour has been created a Knight of the Bath.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ARMIES BILL.

The House of Lords have agreed to the amendments of the Commons to the Madras and Bombay Armies Bill.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The Indian Troopship Malabar has arrived at Portsmouth from Bombay.

THE MINERS' CONFERENCE.

The result of the Miners' Conference, over which Lord Rosebery has presided, is that the miners resume work on Monday at the old rate of wages until February, when a Board of Conciliation will be formed to deal with disputed matters.

THE EAST INDIA ASSOCIATION.

A deputation from the East India Association, yesterday, presented a memorial to Lord Elgin touching upon Indian frontier questions, exchange, and the home charges.

His Lordship, in reply, said he was unable to express an opinion on such grave questions, which he would most carefully consider and follow his father's example, promoting goodwill between the Natives and Europeans.

AN EMPEROR FOR BRAZIL.

It is reported from Rio Janeiro that Admiral de Mello has proclaimed the son of the Comte d'Eu Emperor of Brazil.

THE BRAZILIAN CIVIL WAR.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

The report that the son of the Comte d'Eu had been proclaimed Emperor of Brazil has not been confirmed.

LORD ROBERTS AT EDINBURGH ON INDIAN INVESTMENTS.

Lord Roberts was, yesterday, presented, with the Freedom of the City of Edinburgh. His Lordship, in a speech made on the occasion, said he was hopeful that British capital would be invested more freely in Indian enterprises.

He believed that a large majority of the Natives of India were favourable to British rule, but that we must be prepared for any difficulties, and make the Indians feel that they have all to gain and nothing to lose by remaining with Great Britain.

GALES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Terrific gales have taken place along the British and Irish coasts, and numerous wrecks have occurred.

THE MATABELE WAR.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 18.

A report from Major Goold Adams, dated Buluwayo, 13th instant, states that he has joined up with the Chartered forces.

Lobengula is believed to be near Shilop, to the north-east of Buluwayo with a force of eight thousand Matabele.

Up to the present no overtures for surrender have been made by the Matabele. It will be necessary to disperse them if they remain in their present position.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

The death is announced of Prince Alexander of Battenberg.

ARRIVAL OF THE VICEROY IN BURMA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 18.

The Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne arrived here, at eight o'clock, this morning, and met with a splendid reception. In an address of welcome from the inhabitants, read by Major Temple, occurs the following passage :—

When your Excellency's predecessor Lord Dufferin came amongst us we assured him of our confidence in the ability of the Government of India to restore order and prosperity in Upper Burma. During your Excellency's visit you will find ample evidence that the hopes expressed nearly eight years ago have been more than fulfilled to the great benefit not only of the people of Upper Burma but also of their neighbours in this part of the province—a benefit which we who dwell in this the most rising of provincial capitals in the Indian Empire, have fully shared.

Lord Lansdowne, in reply, apologized that he was not able to come to Burma before two years, since he had intended to do so, but the threatened scarcity in Burma made it unadvisable. The country is prosperous ; its commerce is increasing with rapid strides, and, as you remind me, order has been restored within the borders of the province, while we are making rapid progress with the pacification of lawless and little-known tracts that adjoin its confines. His Excellency then proceeded to say he would reserve his opinion on matters of business, or controversial topics till a more suitable occasion, and concluded : "I regard your welcome as indicating above all else, that although the province is geographically separated from India, the many nationalities to whom you refer in your address of which its people are composed are one with the rest of fellow-subjects in their loyalty to our Sovereign and in the pride which they take in the glorious empire of which she is the chief."

Their Excellencies then drove to Government House.

No less than twenty-three pandals had been erected, the Chinese perhaps bearing the palm, while those of Burmese, Marwaris, Madrassis, Hindus and the arches of the various schools were noticeable.

The day was perfect, and the proceedings passed off without a hitch.

The Viceroy visited a large rice mill this afternoon, and to-night holds a levee. To-morrow is a blank day as far as the public are concerned.

Yesterday afternoon his Excellency also paid a lengthened visit to the refinery of the Burma Oil Company, which when its extension, at present in the course of erection are completed, will be the largest in the British Empire. The whole process of the refinery was explained to his Excellency, who then watched the crude oil by various stages becoming refined.

About 300 persons attended the levee.

THE MINISTERIAL CHANGES AT HYDERABAD.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (DECCAN), Nov. 18.

The following is a translation of the *Jarida*, or Gazette Extraordinary, announcing the change in the Ministry as Sir Asman Jah has applied for six months' leave owing to ill-health. His application is granted, and his leave will begin from November 16.

After his leave has expired, Sir Asman Jah will be relieved of his duties as Minister.

The Nawab Vikar-ul-Umrah is appointed in place of Sir Asman Jah, but until further orders he is to hold the office on probation. He is vested with all the powers and authority of Minister, and all assistant ministers, nobles, jagirdars, and officials, and subjects of his Highness are to maintain the same relation towards him as they had with Sir Asman Jah.

The new Minister also issued a *Jarida* the same day, announcing his accession to office, and thanking the Nizam for the honour bestowed upon him and his family, and asking for the support of all the nobles and officials in the discharge of the important duties entrusted to him.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Nov. 17.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall left here yesterday evening.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorka left here this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 17.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Manora left here this evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, Nov. 18.

The P. and O. Co.' steamer Japan arrived here this morning.

PENANG, Nov. 18.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Marie Valerie, from Kobe, left for Bombay this morning.

THE OPIUM COMMISSION.

LORD BRASSEY'S ADDRESS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 19.

The Royal Opium Commission began its sittings in the Bengal Council Chamber yesterday. The proceedings were opened by the secretary's reading the terms of reference—(1) Whether the growth of poppy and the manufacture and sale of opium in British India should be prohibited except for medical purposes, and whether such prohibition be extended to the Native States ; (2) the nature of the existing arrangements with the Native States in respect of the transit of opium through British territory, and on what terms, if any, these arrangements can be with justice terminated ; (3) the effect that will be on the finances of India of the prohibition of sale and export of opium, taking into consideration (*a*) the amount of compensation payable, (*b*) the cost of the necessary preventive measures, and (*c*) the loss of revenue ; (4) whether any change, short of the total prohibition, should be made in the system at present followed for regulating and restricting the opium trade and for raising the revenue therefrom ; (5) the consumption of opium by the different races in the different districts of India, and the effect of such consumption on the moral and physical condition of the people ; and (6). the disposition of the people of India in regard to (*a*) the use of opium for non-medical purposes, (*b*) their willingness to bear in whole or in part the cost of the prohibitive measures.

Lord Brassey, who was present, then delivered an address, in which he referred to the circumstances which led to the appointment of the Commission, and to the various enquiries that had been made into the subject of the consumption of opium in India, from a period of more than half a century ago down to the agitation of the present year, headed by Mr. Webb and Sir John Pease. In conclusion, he said, "I would urge that that active interest, which has been shown in England on the opium question should be accepted as an evidence of deep interest taken in all questions concerning the good government of India. Never has that feeling of interest in India, and sympathy with and regard for the people of India had been more strongly felt than the present time. In any action which may be taken in the subject before us we are expressly charged with the duty of ascertaining the opinions and wishes of the Natives of India. To those engaged in the weighty task of governing this country I can give assurance on the part of the Commission that we have no desire to be unduly meddlesome, and that in common with all our countrymen at Home, we admire and recognise to the full the admirable qualities of the Civil Service of India, so justly renowned.

The Commission then proceeded to examine Sir David Barbour. In the course of his evidence, he said he considered if the cultivation of poppy be prohibited the loss to the cultivator or zemindar would be serious. The poppy crop was most valuable in Behar and Bengal as will be seen from a good deal of opium-growing in that district. He did not remember more than a few cases in which men suffered from its use ; no case of evil resulting from its use has come to his knowlege. He believed, taking India as a whole, the evils arising from the consumption of opium are not serious. His own experience showed that opium-consumers were physically fine men generally ; and those who used opium did not suffer much morally and physically. It is a fact that the revenue derived from opium was indispensable for the finances of India, and he could give the Commission a statement showing the amount of fluctuations in the opium revenue and his opinion on these matters. The net revenue may be something like five million tens of rupees. The revenue had fallen in recent years owing to the cultivation of opium in China and Persia and to the poor crops grown in India. The total revenue may be taken at six million tens of rupees. It would be impossible to carry on the administration of India without the revenue derived from opium, and for his part he would refuse to allow these six million tens of rupees to be cut off from the Indian revenues. He was aware that it was suggested that the loss of the opium revenue might be made good by a reduction in the Home Charges, or by a reduction in the number of troops serving in India. It had also been suggested that if the export of opium from India was to be prohibited its abolition might be spread over a series of years. Against that proposal he desired to protest in the strongest terms that nobody would be better pleased than he to reduce the military expenditure, but that depended very much on the circumstances. His objections to the abolition of the opium revenue were not by any means purely financial. If every rupee thus lost could be recouped he would still say that it would be a mistake to abolish the opium revenue unless it was for the purpose of getting rid of serious evils, but he did not think the evils were of a serious character. It was possible to reduce the Home Charges, and it was equally possible that the military charges would increase they could not say, but that there might be war on the frontier or famine or some other contingency might arise. All he could say was that the financial future looked clouded and uncertain, and he could not accept a reduction of expenditure by the abolition of the opium revenue. Unless it could be shown to be necessary on other grounds than had yet been adduced he thought that to prohibit the use of opium in opposition to the general wish of the people would result in very serious consequences. The Government of India have no authority to prohibit the growth of opium in Native States which would prevent such interference.

The President here directed Sir David Barbour's attention to a point of considerable importance on behalf of the Government of India. He (Sir David Barbour) naturally desired to conciliate and meet the objections raised to the opium revenue. Particular exception had been taken to what was known as the Bengal monopoly. The President here quoted, from Sir Joseph Pease's speech, seconding the memorable motion in the House of Commons from a despatch sent to the Government of India by Lord Hartington in 1861, when he was Secretary of State for India, and from the views of the Anti-Opium Association on Sir William Muir's Minute of 1868, and asked Sir David Barbour what his opinion was on this point.

Sir David Barbour desired to speak with the greatest respect of the views set forth, but the arguments, he urged, if examined would be found unsound. He must say that Mr. Pease put his argument very unfairly, when he said that the Government were subsidising people, the result of the system in India was to reduce the area of cultivation, and he did not think the Government were open to the charge of extending and stimulating the cultivation of opium in India. He thought that what the Government of India did in this case was to limit the production of opium and get the largest revenue they could from it. Under the present system the production was limited. If they had the system of free trade the result would be that opium would be able to bear the higher taxation, and a door would be open to smuggling where there were two sets of officers, one on behalf of the government and another on behalf of the traders. On all grounds the monopoly system was superior to all other systems even from the Anti-Opium Society's point of view. Sir David Barbour next said that he had one point on which he would like to make a few remarks. It had been said that we got our treaty rights from China and that it was open to us to prohibit the export of opium in that country ; and it seemed to him that any interference of this nature would necessarily mean a confession that the consumption of opium in China was of such an evil that interference was necessary for the sake of humanity. It was for this Commission to come to a conclusion that the evils were of such a nature as to necessitate interference. His opinion was that the financial consequences of doing away with the whole or portion of the opium revenue would be a serious loss to India, and may have consequences which would be disastrous to the trade of India, and might produce evils which would prove irreparable. He had made a special study of this question, and he gave them his most solemn warning that the doing away with the opium revenue was a most unwise step. His connection with the Government of India would come to a conclusion before another week passed, and he desired before leaving the country to place his opinions before them in no mistaken terms. If they did not export opium to China the Chinese would still have silver coinage. If the export was stopped they would be short in payment of six million tens of rupees in their debt, and they may depend on it that exchange would fall considerably. In answer to a question whether it would not be correct to assume that policy the Government of India was to restrict the sale of opium in the country itself by raising large revenue while exporting it in large quantities, Sir David Barbour said that if they levied high duty and restricted the number of shops the result would be to diminish Home consumption. The aggregate revenue from opium exported was, however, greater than by the sale in the country, but the profit derived from opium consumed in the country was greater than from that exported. At the time of Sir Cecil Beaden the raising of the revenue derived from opium was a policy of Government, but by raising the revenue it rather decreased the consumption of opium. The present time policy decidedly was to obtain the maximum revenue from opium consumed in India. As regards the question of revenue derived from the export to China the Government had by force of circumstances adopted the policy *statu quo*. The question of checking the consumption of opium had been forced much more on the attention of the Government of India recently than was the case formerly. No considerations of revenue would induce the Government of India to double the cultivation at the present time. Like most Europeans who first come out to this country he started with a very heavy prejudice against opium, but he was now firmly of opinion that the evils were very greatly exaggerated.

Surgeon-General Rice was next examined, and tendered his evidence as to the health of the prisoners who came under his observation while he was in medical charge of Jails for a period of over twenty-two years. His estimate was that in any single year not more than in two or three cases did the prisoners suffer from the abuse of opium, and then only owing to the prevailing disease in the Central Provinces. Malarial fevers with severe ague, dysentery, and diarrhœa are the diseases with which the people are afflicted. In these muscular pains, nervous irritability and griping, are common, and persistent symptoms causing an amount of depression and inability to exert oneself that can only be appreciated through the actual suffering. It may safely be stated that not ten per cent. of the population all over India ever consult medical men of any nationality, practising the European system of medicine. Not twenty per cent. ever even see one practically, therefore the great majority of the population are beyond the reach of such advice, the consequence is either they consult hakeems or vaids who invariably administer opium for these torments, or they have discovered its beneficial effects and take it themselves. They soon have to take to it regularly, for these pains are ever present in one form or another and seriously hinder people in work. The effect in such cases is magical. A man literally disabled from these ills, after a dose of a quarter or half a grain of crude opium in a few minutes begin to become a new man, and is able to do a full day's work. He knows that if he cannot do this he and his family must starve. The Native is always exposed to these causes and the results never leave him, and as the use of opium is only a relief available he must resort to it continuously or die prematurely of disease or starvation. Taken in small quantities, the individual leads a healthful life. Certainly, one in which he is enabled to maintain himself and family with tolerable prosperity. But a small percentage suffer so severely from the effects of the diseases named that they must resort to the drug in steadily increasing quantities, and I presume it is from those individuals that the pictures of injurious effects of opium are drawn, but those who draw such pictures unconsciously exaggerate the effects of it on a great mass of people through unacquaintance with the purposes for which it is used, and the manner and extent to which it came to be a daily necessity just as tobacco is. Without this remedy at their hands and readily accessible the sufferings of the people would be very great. Medical relief for a great bulk of the people is non-existent, and he regarded it as most providential that such remedy as opium is within their reach.

Witness gave several details of the manner of treatment of diseases with opium, and quoted statistics showing his wide experience with all classes of people and the extent to which he became familiar with the various uses and effects of opium, and of the yeoman service it rendered him during the thirty years of his extensive professional practice. A moderate habit of opium-eating is fairly general and well-established in the eight districts of the Central Provinces, which he described. As the medical department stands at present it is impossible to sell opium as medicine without making it a stimulant or intoxicant.

The following is a rough programme of the work of the Commission at Calcutta :—November 20, 21, and 22—evidence of Bishop Thobura, Mr. J. G. Alexander, and other witnesses in favour of the suppression of the traffic in opium ; November 23 and 24—Evidence of Mr. Finlay, Secretary to the Government of India, Finance Department ; the Hon'ble D. R. Lyall, Member of the Board of Revenue, Bengal ; Mr. J. H. Rivett-Carnac, Agent, Benares Agency ; Mr. Hopkins, Agent, Patna Agency ; and other witnesses regarding the system under which opium is produced in Bengal ; November 25, 26, 27—evidence of medical witnesses ; November 29, 30, December 1, 2, and 4—Evidence of representative associations and private individuals.

HYDERABAD RACES.

SECOND DAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, Nov. 19.

THE MILITARY CUP.

Mushir	1
Jamil	2
Rukah	3

Won by two lengths.

THE NIZAM YARJUNG PLATE.

Premier	1
Tip Top	2
Lancer	3

Won by a length.

THE AFSAR JUNG PLATE.

Speed of Thought	1
Frisky	2
Magistrate	3

Won by half a length. Half a length between the second and third.

THE NIZAM'S GOLD CUP.

Stirling	1
Turkish Flag	2
Isinglass	3

Won by two lengths, and two lengths divided the second and third.

THE JEMADAR'S PURSE.

Regius	1
Fossoker	2
Whirlwind	3

Won by two lengths. The same distance between the second and third.

OBITUARY.

PRINCE ALEXANDER OF BATTENBERG.

ALEXANDER, Joseph, of Battenberg, recently Prince of Bulgaria, was the son of Prince Alexander of Battenberg (Hesse), who died Dec. 15, 1888, brother of the late Empress of Russia, and was born April 5, 1857. His mother, born Counsess von Kauck, was the daughter of a former Polish Minister of War, and was raised to the rank of Princess on her morganatic marriage with the ruler of Hesse. Her Prince of Bulgaria is a second son of this union, an elder brother is serving in the English Navy. Prince Alexander served with the Russian army during the war with Turkey. Part of the time he rode in the ranks of the 8th Regiment of Uhlans, and he was also attached to the staff of Prince Charles of Roumania, as well as to the Russian headquarters. He was present with Prince Charles at the seige of Plevna, and crossed the Balkans with General Gourko. Soon after returning to Germany from the Russo-Turkish campaign he was transferred from the Hessian Regiment of Dragoons, to which he had belonged, to the Prussian Life Guards, and did garrison duty in Potsdam. He was elected hereditary Prince of Bulgaria by the Assembly of Notables at Tirnova, April 29, 1879, and by a vote of the Grand National Assembly on July 13, 1881, he was invested with extraordinary legislative powers for seven years. He was appointed an honorary Knight Companion of the Order of the Bath in June, 1879. Prince Alexander's decision on the revolution of Philippopolis led to the declaration of war against Bulgaria by King Milan, of Servia, in 1885, when the Prince so once proved himself more than equal to his neighbour. Although the Bulgarian army was the smaller and quite inexperienced. Prince Alexander by his personal bravery and strategic skill, obtained several victories, and on the intervention of the European Powers, King Milan was obliged to consent to a Treaty of Peace, which was signed at Bucharest. By consenting to the union of the two Bulgarias, Prince Alexander incurred the jealousy and displeasure of the Czar, who struck his name off the Russian army list. *The position of the Prince continued* exceedingly difficult until on Friday, August 20, 1886, part of his army, influenced by Russian intrigue, revolted and forced him to sign his abdication. He was taken prisoner and carried down the Danube to Russian territory, but the outburst of popular indignation in Bulgaria secured his liberation, and he returned a few days later to his country, meeting with an enthusiastic reception at Rustchuk. Philippopolis, and Sofia. It was all however, of no avail ; for the Prince decided that he could not make head against his Russian enemies, and he formally abdicated, his place being temporarily taken by a Council of Regency, and afterwards by Prince Ferdinand of Coburg. Prince Alexander's engagement to the Princess Victoria of Germany caused much excitement in 1888, and the match being opposed by the Czar, was broken off. On January 11, 1889, the Prince took the name of "Comte de Hartenau," and, in the month following, married the Fraulein Amalia Loistinger, a celebrated actress, and retired to his estate at Gratz, in Styria.

SIR ROBERT MORIER.

Sir Robert Burnett David, Morier, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., D.C.L., was born in 1826, and graduated at Balliol College, Oxford, taking his Bachelor's degree as a second class in classics in 1849. He served in the Educational Department of the Privy Council Office in 1851-52 and was afterwards successively unpaid Attache in Vienna, and paid Attache in Berlin. In 1859 he accompanied Mr. (now Sir Henry) Elliot's special missing to Naples and in 1860 he acted as assistant private secretary to Lord John (afterwards Earl) Russell at Coburg, when his Lordship was in attendance on Her Majesty. Mr. Morier was appointed a second secretary in the diplomatic service in 1862. He was nominated British member of the Mixed Commission at Vienna to inquire into the Austrian tariff in March, 1865, and was promoted to be Secretary of Legation in Athens in September of the same year. He was shortly after transferred to Frankfort, where he subsequently acted as Chargé d'Affaires. In 1866 he was appointed Acting Charge d'Affaires at Darmistadt; he was nominated Charge d'Affaires at Stuttgardt in 1871, and was transferred to Munich in 1872. He was promoted to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the King of Portugal in 1876, to Madrid in 1881, and was appointed Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary in St. Petersburg in 1884.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours, ending at 8 p.m., of the 19th November, 1893,

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	18	12	33 p.m.	25	41
Teheran	19	12	17 a.m.	...	56
Suez	19	7	50 a.m.	...	31

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 19th November, 1893.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	59	...	4
" Kurrachee	...	8	...	2
" Madras	...	15	...	1

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, Nov. 3.

THE House of Commons after its short recess met again yesterday afternoon without any fuss or excitement, and so far as the appearance of the lobby as well as the chamber itself was concerned, one might have thought that members had come back from their Easter or Whitsuntide holidays. The Parish Councils Bill, the *pièce de resistance* of these necessary but unwelcome autumn sittings may be, what in the jargon of the day is called, an epoch-making measure, but it does not arouse men's feelings, especially here in London, where the bulk of the community know little and care less about the wants of village communities. I say necessary autumn sittings, for even before the municipal elections, which have gone dead against the Liberals, candid followers of Mr. Gladstone admitted that it was dangerous to run the risks of a General Election without having some other results than the Home Rule Bill to bring before the electors. Mr. Labouchere in this week's *Truth* admits without any beating about the bush, that if a dissolution were to take place now his party would be beaten at the polls. Mr. T. P. O'Connor, moreover, confesses that Home Rule cannot be settled until England is converted. These exhibitions of candour, coupled with the flag of distress that Mr. H. H. Fowler is considered to have held out, when addressing his constituents the other evening, are naturally being made the most of by the opponents of Mr. Gladstone's policy. Mr. Fowler has for some time past been looked upon with a certain amount of suspicion by those Home Rulers who think the Irish question to be easy of solution, and his speech at Wolverhampton will perhaps not reassure his anxious friends. They will say, I fear, that he is on the high road to political perdition. Ireland, on account of her contiguity to England, cannot be treated as a colony. Then there is the Ulster difficulty to ignore which, in Mr. Fowler's opinion, would be worse than idle. He expresses admiration for the remarkably unenthusiastic speech delivered by Lord Rosebery in the House of Lords debate on Mr. Gladstone's Bill, and particularly for his remark that he "sometimes thought that the Irish question would be settled by an arrangement between both political parties." Is compromise in the air? We know not how far Mr. Fowler was expressing the views of his colleagues when he so boldly advocated this mode of disposing of the great Irish problem, but some people seem to find in Mr. Fowler's words a connection with a certain expression that fell from Mr. Majoribanks in Scotland the other day. Mr. Marjoribanks is the principal Liberal Whip, and the principal Liberal Whip is to the Prime Minister of the day what an Archdeacon is to his Bishop, and something more. Mr. Marjoribanks referred to the present Administration as perhaps the last Administration of Mr. Gladstone's Parliamentary career. What was the precise meaning of this statement has been and is a puzzle to our friends north of the Tweed. Did Mr. Majoribanks mean to imply that his leader hopes to come to an understanding with Lord Salisbury with regard to the future of Ireland, and then to retire? Some people as I have said, think he did ; but other, and possibly more reflecting, persons think this is jumping to a rash conclusion. In the meanwhile if anything of the kind is in the wind it has not been communicated to the Duke of Argyll, who made at Glasgow the other day, what those who differ from him must agree was, an interesting speech. The hero-worshippers will be shocked to some of his references to Mr. Gladstone, such for instance the remark that he is too old to fill his present position, and that he was only prevented from rejoining the Conservative party by his dislike of Mr. Disraeli and the latter's jealousy of him. But they ought to be to some extent consoled by the generous manner in which the Duke referred to the Prime Minister's private qualities. Whatever may be the Duke's differences with his former chief, he will never cease to bear testimony to Mr. Gladstone's great personal gifts. "He is," said the Duke, "the best of all possible private friends, he is the most interesting of all possible colleagues, and as regards departmental work, he is the most considerate of all possible chiefs." Equally high-minded was the Duke's reference to Mr. Gladstone's work in his palmy days, and if space permitted, I should like to have quoted the graphic description he gives of a Cabinet meeting, when the then Chancellor of the Exchequer kept his colleagues spell-bound for two hours.

Although the resumption of business at Westminster yesterday was so tame, there was one little incident that ought not to pass unrecorded. Sir George Chesney rose in his place immediately beyond the front Opposition bench to present a petition. There was a good deal of conversation going on at the time, and Sir George Chesney's voice is not equal to that of John Burns. Very few members at first knew what Sir George Chesney was saying, but presently there was a pause in the flow of small talk. In the silence that succeeded Sir George's concluding words "simultaneous examinations for the Civil Service of India" were heard, and a knot of Radicals, thinking that the petition was in favour of Mr. Dadabhai Naorojee's proposal gave a loud cheer, very much to the gallant member's surprise. It turned out that their rejoicing was a little too previous. The petition which came from Madras Mahomedans instead of being for the adoption of Simultaneous Examinations, was against such a scheme. Mr. Dadabhai's friends will be more cautious in future.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes is the hero of the hour. His victory over Lobengula and the flight of the Matabeles are the topic of general conversation. To say that the course of events in South Africa has led to a revival of what used to be styled Jingoism would be an exaggeration ; but what the effect of the combined and not perfectly judicious attacks that are now being made on the "colossus of Rhodes" may be I cannot say. The *Daily Chronicle*, whose equanimity has been upset by the manifesto of the Fabians against Mr. Gladstone's Government, is taking the lead in the onslaught on Mr. Rhodes' Chartered Company ; and its vehemence has provoked a remonstrance even from Lady Florence Dixie, who draws a very unflattering portrait of the noble Lobengula rightly struggling to be free. "A clever, crafty savage, a bloated, pampered autocrat, whose life is spent in sensuality and in self-gratification. A fat, tub-shaped monstrosity, whose word has brought death, desolation, and sorrow into thousands of peaceful Mashona homes, and whose sole claim to the fair tracts of Matabeleland is, that they were overrun, plundered, and usurped by his father and his marauding hordes." Amongst moderate Conservatives such as are represented by the *Standard*, there is a disposition to think that Mr. Rhodes should not have everything his own way ; but the difficulty has been greatly increased by the attitude of the Cape Government, and the fact that the Company's forces have crushed Lobengula single-handed. Lord Ripon has got a tough job before him.

The Edinburgh Town Council has this week formally and cordially decided to confer the freedom of their burgh on your new Viceroy, who, if England has received his appointment rather coldly, cannot complain any want of heartiness in his own country. We learn from the Lord Provost that the Edinburgh honour is conferred upon the Earl of Elgin as "a mark of the respect and esteem in which he is held ; in recognition of his services to higher education ; and in token of the appreciation of Her Majesty's selection of him as Viceroy of India." "Her Majesty's selection" is rather a singular phrase in the circumstance. Her Majesty, though of course she had to ratify it, had probably no more to do with the "selection" than the Lord Provost. Even a Lord Provost ought to know this. Our Scotch friends are quite right to recognise Lord Elgin's educational work ; but although his Lordship's experience in such matters will not be useless in the future, he is not going out to India to take charge of the Educational Department. For the last twenty years (said the Lord Provost) Lord Elgin had been identified with the cause of higher education, and a good deal of the success which had attended its recent development must be attributed to his labours. "As Scotsmen (the worthy functionary added) we are proud that a Scotsman should have been chosen as Viceroy of India. We wish, as Lord Elgin's countrymen to show to the world that we believe in him as Viceroy of India." I have not heard whether Glasgow and Dundee intend to follow this example ; but they cannot allow themselves to be outdone by Dunfermline and Edinburgh. Pleasing as these municipal compliments are as an evidence of Lord Elgin's position in Scotland, would it not have been more in accordance with the fitness of things that they should be deferred until the end of his lordship's career as Viceroy, a career which all hope may be prosperous and successful. With regard to the higher posts on Lord Elgin's staff, I cannot give you any intelligence, but I hear as I am closing this letter that he has chosen as his medical attendant a Dr. Franklin, or Frankland. The friends of Colonel Algernon Durand would be glad to hear that he is to be the Military Secretary. If the appointment were offered to him he would, I believe, accept it. His case was very hard, for as I telegraphed to you at the time, he was appointed as successor to that prince of Military Secretaries, Lord William Bresford, just before Sir Henry Norman surprised everybody by changing his mind. Colonel Durand may be said to have a claim to the appointment as far as anyone can have a claim in such a case.

Mr. Seymour Keay is not likely to get much information in reply to the question, which with what some might consider indiscreet haste he is putting to Mr. George Russell this afternoon. The elect of Elgin wishes to know whether Her Majesty's Government is in a position to give any information as to the general object of Sir Mortimer Durand's present mission to the Amir, and if "specific information cannot be given," an assurance will be conveyed to the House that the existing engagements of the Government of India will not be enlarged in the direction of guaranteeing the integrity of the north-west frontier of Afghanistan. If Mr. Keay obtains either the information or the assurance he requires, I shall be much surprised. We can afford to await a little to know what the Mission is doing. By the way, the monotony of the telegrams received from Cabul for publication here is the subject of some comment. Naturally, we are all interested in the welfare of Sir Mortimer Durand and his staff, but we are not so desperately anxious that we want to be told every day that they are in the enjoyment of perfect health. The words "all well" formerly ended the telegrams. The other day a telegram from Cabul ran as follows :—"The members of the British Mission are all well *and* the negotiations between Sir Mortimer Durand and the Amir are proceeding satisfactorily." The compiler of this telegram evidently considers the negotiations a secondary matter.

Of Turkish sensitiveness we had an illustration two or three years ago, when in consequence of representations from Constantinople a play called Mahomet was prohibited in Paris, but Ottoman susceptibilities must be very keen when they can object to the fooling of Mr. Rorke as an imaginary Sultan in a Gaiety burlesque. Lord Rosebery must have been surprised when yesterday morning he received a visit from Rustim Pasha to complain of the disrespect shown to Abdul Hamed II. in *Don Juan*. No disrespect was intended, but Lord Rosebery was bound to take notice of the complaint, and accordingly the performance has been modified to suit the Ambassador's wishes. The substitution of Jabez Pasha for the Sultan must be considered a happy one, if all we hear be true about the magnificent style in which that wilom light of Non-Conformist circles is now living, and the performance will probably not suffer by the change. It appears, that what gave the greatest offence was "the ignominious physical chastisement, which Miss Millie Hylton inflicts upon the Eastern potentate in the play." The officials of the Gaiety think this little bit of stage horseplay will come in better with the new Jabez Pasha. It is a pity that actual personal chastisement cannot be inflicted on the real Jabez, whose conduct has caused such bitter and widespread suffering.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* has got its writ from Mr. C. B. Harness, of electropathic belt fame, and now seems to be happy. Whether the case will come to an issue remains to be seen. The *Pall Mall* seems to have its doubts, for Messrs. Lewis and Lewis, its solicitors, offer the other side every facility to bring the matter on as early as possible, adding that in the event of these proceedings being delayed, they will take such steps on behalf of the defendants as the law permits to compel the plaintiffs to proceed to trial. There is an advantage, as the editor of the *Pall Mall* finds, in having a millionaire at one's back, for though sensational libel actions are sometimes good advertisements in the end, the initial outlay is such that a paper unless powerfully supported would naturally shrink from.

Mr. Labouchere's Linkman informs us that Dhuleep Sing's eldest son "has decided to retain his present title and not to adopt that of Maharaja, a decision which is in every way wise." The Prince has no option in the matter. The matter was "decided," but not by him. He has no more right to style himself Maharaja if he wished to do so, than the ill-fated Prince Imperial would have had to call himself Emperor of the French.

The Imperial Institute is again coming in for a great deal of criticism—this time *a propos* of the proposed smoking concerts which are in some undefined way to typify the unity of the Empire. At these entertainments only "male performers" are to perform, though it is not quite clear whether by male performers is meant "lion comiques" or vocalists like Mr. Maybrick and Mr. Plunket, if these distinguished gentlemen will not be offended at my mentioning their names in this connection. It has been assumed, perhaps too rashly, that the Imperial Institute is going to be converted into a rival of the Alhambra, and the *Chronicle* sorrowfully accuses the poor much-abused officials with trying to make "their white elephant" pay by "competing with music halls." How far that may be true, I cannot say, but a music hall that afforded no attraction beyond "male performers" would, I am afraid, be a losing concern. The angry *Chronicle*, after summarising the Institute "program" says :—"What this sort of thing has to do with the Empire —we do not mean the one in Leicester-square—we cannot see. The fact is, that an enterprise started in folly and flunkeyism is now of no use, and the small ring of South Kensington magnates who are responsible for it are anxious at all risks to enlist support. We are no Jingoes, but we do not like to see the Empire made ridiculous." Your contemporary makes one little slip. The South Kensington ring are by no means responsible for the Institute. As a matter of fact, the South Kensington ring looks upon the new comer with far from friendly eyes, and would not be sorry if they woke up some morning to find that the Imperial Institute together with Sir Somers Vine had been swallowed up by an earthquake.

I regret to learn this afternoon that Sir Andrew Clark the eminent consulting physician is sinking. Those who are in immediate contact with Mr. Gladstone are a little apprehensive as to the effect a fatal termination of Sir Andrew's illness would have on the most illustrious of his patients. The papers reporting Mr. Gladstone's arrival from Hawarden on Wednesday describe him as looking in excellent health. The Prime Minister did not look in excellent health at the re-opening of Parliament yesterday. He was very pale, and reclined on the Ministerial bench in a manner that showed plainly great fatigue.

POSTCRIPT.

Lord Elgin has accepted an invitation to dine with the Northbrook Society on the 16th instant. Lord Northbrook will preside and some interesting speeches may be expected.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD HARRIS, the Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Lieutenant-Colonel Tf Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, I.C.S., Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, and Captain C. H. Cox Aide-de-Camp, arrived in Bombay, on Saturday morning, at ten minutes past 7 o'clock (local time) by the ordinary passenger train from Poona, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The Officer Commanding Squadron 2nd Bombay Lancers delivered an escort of twelve sowars under a Non-Commissioned Officer to parade at the station to escort his Excellency. Punctually the train steamed into the station and the Governor stepped out of the special saloon, attached to the train, on to the platform, where he was received by a few gentlemen. Amongst those present on the platform were Brigadier-General W. T. Budgen, D. S. O., Commanding Bombay District ; Lieutenant-Colonel W. E. Hilliard, Assistant Adjutant-General ; Mr. R. H. Vincent, Commissioner of Police ; Mr. J. M. Campbell, Collector of Bombay ; Dr. Kawasji Hormasji, Sheriff of Bombay ; R. D. Sethna, Registrar of the High Court, on the Appellate Side ; Khan Bahadur Mahomed Hoosein Hakim, 5th Judge Small Causes Court ; Messrs. Mirza Abbas Alli Baig, A. Maidment, Rahimtoola Khairaj, Shivji Dhurmaji, G. Dunn, S. Rebsch, and Baboorao Ramchunder. After shaking hands with those present, his Excellency escorted by the twelve sowars of the 2nd Bombay Lancers, drove in a carriage-and-pair to the Government House, Malabar Hill. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival of the Governor. Having remained for a few hours at the Government House, his Excellency in the evening drove to the Yacht Club, where he took his dinner. Shortly after 8 o'clock the Governor and the staff arrived at the Apollo Bunder and left in a steam launch to embark on board the R. I. M. steamer Mayo to go to Jamnagar. His Excellency's arrival and departure were of a private character. A salute of

EXTRAORDINARY CASE OF ROBBERY.

At the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday last, a somewhat extraordinary case of robbery was placed by Superintendent McDermott before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. No less than nine persons, consisting of Mahomedans and Hindus, were brought up under a warrant and charged with, having on the 16th ultimo, committed robbery by forcibly taking away from the person of one Asharam Ramdutt twenty currency notes for Rs.1,000 each, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of the offence.

Mr. Jardine, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Bhalerao, Dinshaw, and Kanga, appeared for the prosecution. Mr. Brown, of Messrs. Brown and Moir defended the accused Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5. Mr. Spencer defended the accused No. 2, while the sixth accused was defended by Mr. Allan F. Turner. The last three accused were represented by Mr. DeSouza.

The complainant Asharam Davidutt being examined by Mr. Jardine, said: I purchase cloth here, and send it up-country. I sit at the shop of Shivlal Motilal, and I am in the employ of Ramkison. I know Ramdutt. He is my family priest. I remember having had the communication with him about a Ghattee and a Hakim, and in consequence of it I accompanied Ramdutt to the Hakim's house, in the Madhav Baug. I then took with me a currency note for Rs. 100. I went to a room on the first floor, where I found two men and one woman. The two men were a Hakim and a Ghattee. The Ghattee (accused No. 6) is now before the court. His name is Sitaram, and the Hakim said, pointing at me, that the person, he had spoken about, was there, and he asked me to produce the note. I did so and handed it to Ramdut, who passed it to the Hakim. The latter took the note and went into an inner room, and returned two or three minutes after with two currency notes for Rs. 100 each. He showed them to Ramdutt, and gave one of them to Him. When the Hakim left the room, Ramdutt often asked me to go with him to the Hakim again with currency notes, worth about Rs. 20,000. I said "I must first consult the cashier." The cashier's name is Empraad. On Monday, the 16th of October, at about 4-30 p.m., I started from my shop, taking from the cashier Rs. 20,620, consisting of twenty currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, six for Rs. 100, and two for Rs. 10. I took the notes for Rs. 20,000 to be doubled, and Rs. 620 to be paid to the Hakim for his trouble. When I came out of my shop Ramdutt met me on the road according to previous engagement. We hired a victoria at Pydhownee, and drove as far as the corner of a lane on Falkland Road, where the Hakim met us. I knew that the Hakim was to have met us there. We then got down from the victoria, and went to the upper storey of a house in that lane. This was not the same house, where I had been taken on the first occasion. I saw the Ghattee (the sixth accused) sitting on a matting in the room. The Hakim asked me to sit there, and I did so. The Hakim then asked me how much money I had brought with me, and I said it was Rs. 20,000. On our way to the place and in the victoria, I handed over Rs. 620 to Ramdut, who handed over a bundle to the Hakim, with which he went into an inner room. At that time the notes for Rs. 20,000 were in my hand, rolled up. The Hakim went alone into the inner room, while Ramdutt, Ghatee, and myself remained sitting in the outer room. About two minutes after, the Hakim came out of the room, saying here are the notes for Rs. 40,000." He showed me one of the notes for Rs. 1,000 out of them. About a minute or two afterwards five or six men came into the room. At this time the notes for Rs. 40,000 were in the hands of the Hakim. The accused Nos. 1 to 5 were the persons, who came into the room at this time. Some of them threw down dice and money, and said they had come there to game. Some remained sitting and some stood up, and said *maro, pakdo* (strike, seize), and at this juncture the Hakim and the Ghattee snatched from my hand the notes for Rs. 20,000 and ran out of the room. The others remained where they were. About five minutes after this the police came. Before the police came I wept, and after the police came I was so angry that I slapped Ramdutt, and abused him for having enticed me there. The European police officer then became suspicious and searched Ramdutt. I was also arrested at this time. When Ramdutt was searched, four notes for Rs. 100 each were found in his possession. They might have been more or less. I was confused at this time. When the police came there was confusion going on in the room. We were then taken to the Khetwady Police Chowkey. Being confused I did not inform the police of what had taken place in the house. From the chowkey I went home, and informed my father of what had happened, and he at once took me to the police and lodged an information. I did not gamble in that room. There was no real gambling going on there. It was only a show.

Cross-examination of the witness was reserved.

Ramdutt Guneshan, being examined by Mr. Jardine, said: I am a priest and the officiating priest of the last witness. In the month of September last I did make a communication to the complainant about a Hakim and a Ghatee. I know the Hakim by sight. He is not present. This is the Ghattee pointing to the accused No. 6). I am in the habit of visiting the Laxmee Narayen temple in the Madhav Baug every evening at 4 o'clock. In the garden I once saw the Hakim sitting on a bench. He called me and had some conversation with him.

What did the Hakim say to you about the Ghattee?—The Hakim said that he knew a Ghattee, who had sixty-six currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and that if I helped to point out a merchant for him, the Ghattee would be able to give him two notes for one. I refused to have anything to do with the matter, saying that my vocation was to pray to God and to worship. I saw the Hakim again in the same garden, and he spoke to me about the same subject twice or thrice. I then communicated the information, given to me by the Hakim, to Shivlal Motilal's shop. Complainant. After I spoke to Asharam, I had some further conversation with the Hakim. I went to the Hakim's house once with Asharam. The latter then took with him one currency note for Rs. 100. We went to the house of the Hakim, near Madhav Baug, in Pinjrapole Lane. We went up to a room on the first floor, where we found the Hakim and my old woman. Asharam gave the Hakim the hundred-rupee note he had with him. The Hakim then went into an inner room and shortly afterwards returned with two currency notes for Rs. 100 each. One of the notes was the same one which Asharam had given to the Hakim. The complainant saw this, and took back his note. We then left. The Ghattee was also present on this occasion. I had gone to the Hakim's house alone, and had seen the Ghattee, (the sixth accused) there. I had gone to him three or four times, and had seen the Ghattee as many times. I had conversation with the Ghattee in the Hakim's presence. The Ghattee said that he had with him ninety-six currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, and that if I found a *sookhar* for him he would hand over the notes to him. I asked the Ghattee to tell me how he came by his notes, and he replied that he was employed by a banker in Surat and in the great fire there, he had managed to snatch away the notes from the fire. The Ghattee had shown me a bundle of notes, out of which he took out two notes, which were for Rs. 1,000 each. He had shown these notes to me as well as to Asharam. I remember the 16th of October last. I had accompanied Asharam that day. I and Shridhur's house. We did not. Asharam started from Shivlal's shop and met me on the road. We went together to Pydhownee, and thence we drove in a victoria to a baug (garden). The name of which place I do not know, where the Hakim met us, and took us to the first floor of a Ghattee's house. The accused No. 6 was there. He was differently dressed at that time. There was a boy of sixteen or seventeen years of age, sitting in the room on a matting. As soon as we entered the Hakim told the boy to go out, and the boy did so. The door was shut but not fastened. We then all sat down. The Hakim then asked the complainant what he had brought, and the latter replied that he had Rs. 20,000 in currency notes. The Hakim asked him to open the bundle, and he did so. Asharam counted the notes. There were besides, this money, Rs. 620, which Asharam gave me to keep, and I kept them in my pocket. The sixth accused said give me the notes. Asharam gave him the notes which he took and tied them up in his waist cloth. He then took out the bundle from his clothes, and gave it to the Hakim. The bundle was about to be opened—one knot had been opened, and the other was about to be opened when five, seven, or ten men entered the room and created disturbance, enabling the Hakim and the Ghattee to run away. On entering the room some men threw down the dice on the floor, some cards and double cards and wrote white figures on the ground. We raised said alarm, and the men who had entered the room said "seize, strike, and rob" and in this confusion the Hakim and the Ghattee ran away. At this time the sixth accused had the notes with him. I identify the accused Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 as the persons who came into the room to create disturbance. We were nearly confused and went out of the door. In the meanwhile the police came there, and arrested us all for gambling. There was no real gambling going on there. The Ghattee was to give two notes for one to the *sookar*.

After examining several other witnesses, Mr. Jardine closed the case for the prosecution. The legal gentlemen representing the accused, having made a few observations, the Magistrate remarked that the case, as placed before him, was not one which ought to have gone to the High Court. His Worship thought the case incomplete unless some light was thrown on it, and he said that there ought to be some cross-examination to clear up some points appearing in the evidence. The Magistrate ordered all the accused to be liberated on bail on their own recognisance in the sum of Rs.1,000 each and one surety for a like amount.

The case was then adjourned till the 5th proximo.

THE S. S. IMPERATOR.

The following is the list of passengers arrived yesterday, at 5 p.m., per Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Imperator, Captain C. Bechtinger, from Trieste and Brindisi:—

FROM TRIESTE AND BRINDISI.

Col and Mrs Maitland	M Trecker
Col and Mrs Pridmore	Col Ramsden
Lt-Col and Mrs Curtis	Col Charles
Mr and Mrs Elsworthy	Brig-Surg Macrury
Mr and Mrs Donaldson	Major Badgley
Mr and Mrs Ogilvy	Rev Cassiano
Mr and Mrs Gilbert	Rev Gir Lusen
Mr and Mrs Hunt	Rev Cassora
Mr and Mrs Church	Rev Kleinschneider
Mr and Mrs Fischer	Rev Taylor
Mr and Mrs Freudheim	Pastor Carloon
Mr and Mrs Bullock	Pastor Thumblat
Mr and Mrs Hitch	Pastor Cedergest
Mrs Hamilton	Pastor Riggers
Mrs Crawford	Pastor Nystron
Mrs Loosmore and child	Mr Kehl
Mrs Hodgson	Mr Saunders
Mrs Douglas	Mr von Zimmermann
Mrs Rimington and infant	Mr Patell
Miss Ramsden	Mr Schwer
Miss Bullock	Mr Webber
Miss Castaraye	Mr Meyer
Miss E Klopfer	Mr Spinner
Baron von Rosenberg	Mr Holdger H Ferichan
Mr E W Blackwell	Mr Rose
Mr R Blackwell	

FROM SUEZ.

Major and Mrs Kellie	Mr Savoia

FOR SINGAPORE.—Mr Sutter.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 3RD NOVEMBER.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Assam, Captain T. F. Creery, with the Overland Mails of 3rd November, arrived in Bombay Harbour at 6-30 a.m. yesterday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Mr Pyrke	Revd and Mrs Clark
Mr J Robb	Revd C D Martin
Mrs Gordon and 2 children	Revd C C Meek
Miss Jason	Revd G H Simonson
Miss Bothell	Mr A W Stebbins
Miss Jones	Capt Finch
Miss Lawrance	Miss Cotton
Mr Cole	Mr Murray
Mr Haines	Mr H S Kendall
Mr Lowe	Mrs Pritchard
Miss Easton	Lieut Kendall
Miss Grosvenor	Mr W J Heath

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Justice Farran	Mr Pugh
Mr W F Myine	Mr J G Apcar
Mr F G Young	Major W Connolly
Khan Bahadur Khan	Mr W Shirreff
Dr C Master	Mr and Mrs Macpherson
Mrs and Miss Salmon	Mr J Kendall
Mr Justice Norris	Mr and Mrs Willard
Miss Norris	Revd J E Abbott
Mr W C Bonnerjee	Mr J D Little
Mr H Duperiex	Mr W S Sullivan
Mr Farguhar	Capt J Young
Mr J Robertson	

FROM ADEN.

Mr W Maby, R N	Staff-Surgeon Sharples, R N

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

THE COURT.

The Queen and Court witnessed at Balmoral, last week a performance of the play *Diplomacy* by Mr. John Hare's company.

Duke Alfred of Saxe-Coburg left London on Wednesday evening on a visit to the Queen at Balmoral.

Princess Christian on Monday evening opened, at the Imperial Institute, the fifth annual amateur art exhibition in connexion with the Artists' Guild.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The House of Commons assembled last night, but the Lords will not meet this week.

POLITICAL.

Speaking at Burnley on Saturday, Sir U. Kay-Shuttleworth, Secretary to the Admiralty, said the Government were doing their utmost to keep the Navy in full strength and efficiency, and the provision for the current year was £2,394,000, or £31,000 more than in 1892-3. They were going to build the two most powerful battle-ships yet constructed and a more formidable cruiser than had ever hitherto been built.

On Saturday Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., President of the Local Government Board, addressed a meeting of his constituents at Wolverhampton. He devoted his remarks chiefly to a discussion of various aspects of the Irish question. In reference to the Parish Council's Bill, he intended to carry out the proposals to which he pledged himself when he introduced it.

A large deputation waited on Friday on Mr. H. H. Fowler, M.P., to urge the appointment of an independent court of arbitration to deal with trade disputes. Mr. Fowler promised to lay the views of the deputation before his colleagues in the Cabinet.

Political addresses were delivered on Monday by Sir G. Trevelyan, M.P., at Glasgow, and by Mr. Asquith, Home Secretary, at Leeds.

Sir George Trevelyan, speaking at Glasgow, said the policy of the Opposition was resistance to progress at home and deference to the prejudices and privileges of the minority in Ireland. Against that policy the Government would make their term of office one continuous protest.

The Duke of Argyll on Wednesday addressed a great Unionist meeting in the City-hall, Glasgow. The Duke found in the recent policy of Mr. Gladstone strong proof that no man of 84 ought to be Prime Minister, for he had not the responsibilities of other men, as he had no political future before him; and he charged Mr. Gladstone with having abused the powers of party leadership by his method of wielding party majorities and by his use of the closure.

IRELAND.

At Mallow, on Sunday, Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., addressed a meeting held in support of the claims of the evicted tenants.

Mr. John Redmond, M. P., addressed a Parnellite meeting at Naas, county Kildare, on Sunday, and repudiated the charge brought against his party and himself of ingratitude to the working men of Great Britain.

GENERAL.

It is announced that Mr. Spencer Walpole, at present Governor of the Isle of Man, has been appointed to succeed the late Sir A. Blackwood as Secretary of the Post Office.

The municipal elections throughout England and Wales took place on Wednesday 1st instant. The returns received indicate that in those boroughs in which politics entered into the contest the Conservatives had gained a considerable number of seats.

The Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have adopted a scheme for the administration of the Victoria Relief Fund, which provides for pensions for the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines who lost their lives on the Victoria, with lump sums and, in special cases, life allowances to other dependents.

Official papers have been issued containing Admiralty minutes on the proceedings of the Court-martial on the survivors of the Victoria and the question of closing the watertight doors of the ship; and a report by the Director of Naval Construction on the causes of the capsizing of the Victoria. The minute of the Admiralty on the proceedings of the Court-martial expresses concurrence with the finding of the Court, but points out that Rear-Admiral Markham's belief that the Commander-in-Chief would circle round him was not justified by the proper interpretation of the signal.

At a half-yearly meeting of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh a report by a sub-committee in favour of the abolition of theological tests and against the retention of the faculty of divinity as a training school for the ministry of any one denomination was submitted; but an amendment was carried by a large majority expressing disapproval of any proposal to abolish the faculties of theology in the Scottish Universities.

The annual financial statement of the Ancient Order of Foresters for 1892, just issued, shows that its income during the year was £1,025,324, and the total capital £3,343,573.

Mr. C. D. Rudd, addressing a meeting of the shareholders of the Consolidated Gold Fields of South Africa (Limited), on Friday, referred to the Matabele question. He regarded the situation as one which warranted anxiety, but thought the Chartered Company would get the best of it. He did not believe that Lobengula himself really wanted war, but his younger warriors were a turbulent lot, and wanted a lesson.

On Saturday (28th ult.) an inquest was held at Kensington town-hall on the body of the Hon. F. C. Howard, the well-known cricketer, and it was stated that the deceased had been in a depressed condition of mind for some weeks, and the jury found that he had committed suicide whilst of unsound mind.

Cardinal Vaughan, speaking at a meeting of the Catholic Association in Westminster Townhall on Monday, (30th ult.) insisted on the right of denominational schools to a fair share of support from the rates.

A conference of Lindsdonian members of Parliament was held on Wednesday (1st inst.) to consider what action should be taken to bring about a settlement of the coal trade dispute. A resolution expressing sympathy with the locked-out miners "in their struggle to maintain for themselves and their families the *minimum* standard of living consistent with a decent existence," and pledging support to their cause in Parliament and in the country, was moved by the Hon. Bernard Coleridge, M.P., and was carried.

A joint conference of representatives of the coal owners and miners was held at the Westminster Palace Hotel on 3rd Nov. Some coalowners asserted that there was no chance of a settlement unless the men assented to some reduction; while leaders of the men declared that any reduction will be firmly resisted.

There was a threatening demonstration by strikers at Ripley, Derbyshire, on Tuesday, against a number of men who have resumed work.

The first congress of the Free Labour Association was opened on Tuesday night at the Foresters'-hall, Clerkenwell. Resolutions were carried in denunciation of picketing, and asking for the amendment of the law in order to prevent picketing.

At a meeting of the Newcastle Town Council on Friday it was stated that over 500 non-union men and 11,000 society labourers and artisans are out of work. A deputation of the unemployed urged the Council to carry out the suggestions of the recent circular of the Local Government Board.

The Central Unemployed Organization Committee has issued a manifesto, setting forth that there are nearly two millions of persons at present unable to obtain work, and demanding the immediate introduction into Parliament of Bills prohibiting the immigration of indigent foreigners and the adoption of public works.

A conference was held on Tuesday (31st ult.) at the Mansionhouse to consider the condition of the unemployed in London. The Lord Mayor presided, and the Bishops of London, Rochester, and Marlborough, Cardina Vaughan the Chief Rabbi, and others were present.

The principal British Missionary societies having representatives in China have issued a protest, denying the allegation that the missionary body in that country having failed to make converts, find it convenient to lay the blame on the opium traffic. They claim that the Chinese missions have achieved a very considerable measure of success, but they desire much more, and have found the opium traffic a hindrance.

The trial of the four Indian "coulists" on a charge of conspiracy to defraud was concluded on Monday (30th ult.). After two hours' deliberation the jury acquitted the prisoners, but added to their verdict a rider expressing regret that there exists at present no criminal law to prevent persons of such gross ignorance as the defendants from practising medical surgery.

At Paignton, Devonshire, on Monday, George Henry Penson, manager of the local branch of the Naval Bank, was committed for trial on charges of having forged receipts for two amounts of £300 and £200.

A council meeting of the Central and Associated Chambers of Agriculture was held on Tuesday. A report of a committee on the Parish Councils Bill, suggesting numerous amendments, was adopted and resolutions protesting against certain proposals of the Bill were carried. A report of the committee on cattle diseases was also approved, resolutions were agreed to advocating measures for making the inquiry of the Royal Commission on Agriculture complete and exhaustive.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir Christopher Teesdale; Sir John Abbott; Mgr. Riordan; the Hon. Charles Hope; Lord Ffrench.

THE Vienna correspondent of the *Standard* states that a rumour that the Austria-Hungarian and German armies would carry out certain joint manœuvres next year is authoritively contradicted by the *Posther Lloyd*, which says that the report is a pure invention.

THE MEANING OF THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN ENTENTE.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 24th ult., says: When, a little more than two years ago, the French fleet went to Cronstadt, even the organizers of the visit saw the ships depart with a certain scepticism. It was looked upon as an act of courteous attention, which would be agreeable to the Czar, and would at the same time be a sort of warning to the foes of the two countries. The good grace shown by the Czar in the reception did not exceed the limits of courteous friendliness. But even at Cronstadt the organizers of the visit saw the ships depart with a certain scepticism. It was looked upon as an act of courteous attention, which would be agreeable to the Czar, and would at the same time be a sort of warning to the foes of the two countries. The good grace shown by the Czar in the reception did not exceed the limits of courteous friendliness. But even at Cronstadt the reception by the Czar stirred the enthusiasm of the populace, and the greetings of the people of that port to Admiral Gervais and his officers much surpassed both the anticipation of France and the courtesy of the Sovereign. Cronstadt had struck the keynote. The other Russian towns, whose invitations had been accepted by the fleet, fell into line, and perhaps even surpassed the enthusiasm of Cronstadt. I do not hesitate to say even that the Paris *fetes*, enthusiastic as they have been, were outdone by those of the Russian towns, in one of which Admiral Gervais, finding himself in the midst of the mob, was taken up by main force, and carried in triumph on the shoulders of the people. In Russia, encouraged by the Czar's attitude the populace substituted its own diplomacy for one more normal, and imperiously laid the foundations stones of the Franco-Russian *entente*. No doubt it would be a mistake to speak of public opinion in Russia, but the demonstrations of the populace burst forth so formidably unanimously that even the Czar was profoundly impressed by them. Since then various incidents have gradually accentuated the impression made on the spectators of what took place at Cronstadt, St. Petersburg, and Moscow. The relations of Russia and Germany have gradually, become cool, while at each stage friendly demonstrations full of significance have occurred in France. The receptions in Paris of the Russian Grand Dukes, the interviews of 1892, the exchange of visits between the members of the French Government and the Grand Dukes, the discussion of a plan of military conventions, the Czar's opposition to paying a visit to the German Emperor, the harmony visible at every point between Russians and French diplomacy in mutual support on all questions, which arose, the facility with which French savings were placed at the disposal of Russian needs—all this apart from regular diplomacy was preparing the extraordinary scenes which France is now witnessing. For eleven days Toulon and Paris in turn have followed up with unflagging eagerness the impulse given in 1891 in the Russian towns, and Lyons and Marseilles—all France in a word—have joined the moment. Everywhere the populace, taking the place of diplomacy, has acclaimed, strengthened, and even sealed the Franco-Russian accord. It is because this raprochement in the work of the populace that it is not yet a matter of documents sealed and signed. As the result of a popular impulse and instinct it remains undefined in spite of its real validity.

Moreover, like everything which arises from a collective impulse, it would be impossible to define its aim. Here in France the enthusiasm is justifiable, for it springs from the sense of her having been freed at last from that isolation which weighed so heavily on the mind of the country. It has been said it is true, that the Czar's telegram was in the most measured terms if, indeed, not almost chilling. But it must be noted that the Czars' visit to the French ships at Copenhagen and the demonstrations of the Russian Imperial Yacht supplemented, as it were, that telegram very significantly! So that once more, not by an act of diplomacy but by a personal demonstration the Czar responded in advance to the acclamations of the French towns, enthusiasm of which had been predicted to him.

It is true it is anticipated by some that a new Russian loan will shortly be floated, and would fain see in the visit of the fleet the prelude to that loan. This, however, is a complete mistake. Perhaps this visit may be interpreted rather as with a view to an ultimate placing of a Russian fleet in the Mediterranean. But as for the loan, those who take things coolly will certainly agree that a loan to Russia is at least more safe and rational than one to the South American republics, and French wealth is so abundant that to some extent it is Russia is rather a benefit than a disadvantage, because even after a war Russia and England would certainly be the two powers most able to honor their cheques. It is not to float a new loan that the Russian fleet has come to Toulon and French enthusiasm is not misdirected, for this accord protects France against an aggression, which was to be feared as long as she was quite isolated.

FUNERAL OF DHULEEP SINGH.

IT was in a plain and old-fashioned country churchyard, close to the northern border of Suffolk, and within four miles of Thetford, that the remains of Dhuleep Singh, the Maharaja of Lahore, were on Saturday, Oct. 28, laid to rest. Elveden, where he now lies buried, is a parish without even a village; and the site of the parish church, and the little graveyard around it, has, at some long past time, been snipped out of the Elveden Estate, which he purchased, and at great cost embellished. The church stands by the side of a courtyard through which grounds, and almost in front of the family mansion. When the Maharaja purchased the property the church was in a dilapidated and neglected condition, but he had it restored, and it has now a prosperous look, with its little belfry and its little legend about St. Andrew, which gives it its name, duly preserved on the tower. Internally, however, its primitive simplicity has not been impaired. It has neither nave nor aisles, and is a simple parallelogram, long and narrow.

The Maharaja's remains had been carried down on Friday, and the coffin stood on low trestles in the chancel, flanked on each side by one of the two family pews. Long before half-past twelve, when the funeral took place, the church, with the exception of a portion which was reserved for the family, filled by special train from London, was filled by the tenants of the estate and their relations, and by country people who had swarmed to the spot from all the parishes round about. Few of the latter should find space in the church, and they crowded the little graveyard outside, and afterwards joined reverently in the procession to the grave. The Maharanee and many visitors, from London. The Maharanee and five of the children of the late Maharaja—two sons and three daughters—went down by the special train, and returned to London by it in the afternoon. The widow was led into the church by Prince Victor Singh, the eldest son, and was followed, in the order of their seniority, by the Princesses Sophie, and Prince Frederick, all children of the first Maharanee. The two children of the present Maharanee, being very young, were left behind in London. The service was conducted by the Rev. St. George Walker, rector of Elveden, assisted by the Rev. Fitzwilliam Evans, rector of Eriswell, which also forms part of the estate. There were in the chancel Lord Camoys, who represented the Queen: Colonel Stanley Clarke, who represented the Prince of Wales; Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, who represented Lord Kimberley as Secretary of State for India; Major-General Sir Owen Tudor Burne, of the India Council, and one of the Maharaja's trustees; and Mr. Arthur Oliphant, executive guardian of the Maharaja's family. In the body of the church were the Earl of Leven, Captain Login, Mr. Mitchell-Henry, General Showers, the Rev. Mr. Clay (of Shorne), who baptised the Maharaja, in India when, in his boyhood, he became a convert to Christianity), the Rev. J. D. Toolis (rector of Worlington), Lady Agnes Burne, Mr. J. E. Oliphant, Mr. Nookolds Sir William Goldstrap, and Sir Reginald Beauchamp.

The coffin was carried from the chancel to the grave on the shoulders of some of the tenants. A yard off from it, on the left hand, is the simple and unpretending grave of the former Maharanee The head-stone is an ordinary slab, rounded at the top, without a single ornament or bit of tracery, and undistinguishable from the humblest memorial-stone around it, except for the freshness of its appearance The inscription on, it is equally unassuming. It merely says:—"In memory of Bamba Duleep Singh, Maharanee; born July 6, 1848; died Sept 18, 1887. The Lord giveth, and the Lord taketh away; blessed be the name of the Lord. God is Love" Two fresh wreaths lay against the stone. Many beautiful wreaths were lying around the open grave and in the chancel of the church. One, made of immortelles, bore the inscription, "From Queen Victoria." Another, from the Prince of Wales, was inscribed, "For Auld Lang Syne. From Albert Edward, Oct. 28, 1893." A wreath from the Maharanee, consisting of lilies, camelias, and the like, was in the form of a star, and had her own name of "Ada" worked in violets across the middle. Wreaths were also sent by Lord and Lady Walsingham, Baron George de Reuter, Baron de Zuylen, Lord and Lady Henniker, Lord Leven, and many others, both in France and England. One came from Mrs. Oliphant, widow of Colonel Oliphant, who was equerry and friend of the late Maharja for nearly forty years. That from the Rector of Elveden and Mrs. Walker was a beautiful wreath of leaves and bracken gathered from the grounds around. When the service was over, all crowded round the grave to take their last look at the coffin which contained their friend. It was deposited in a small stone vault, on which a covering slab was ready to be laid.

The plate upon the coffin lid told the brief story of his birth and death:—"Duleep Singh. Maharaja of Lahore, G. C. S. I. Born Sept. 4, 1838. died Oct 22, 1893."

THE INDIAN OCULISTS.

At the Central Criminal Court, on Oct 30, before the Common Serjeant, the trial of the four Indian "oculists" on a charge of conspiracy to defraud, which occupied the Court during the whole of last week, was concluded. The Common Serjeant, in summing up, pointed out that, according to the law, however unskilful and negligent a man might be, if he was merely negligent and unskilful he did a wrong, but he did not commit a crime. He did not think there was any evidence against the prisoners of deliberate or intentional cruelty in their treatment. After two hours' deliberation the jury acquitted the prisoners, but added to their verdict a rider expressing regret that there exists at present no criminal law to prevent persons of such gross ignorance as the defendants from practising medical surgery.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—NOVEMBER 3.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Dr. D. Duncan, M. Med. Estab.

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Capt W C C Leslie, B. 12 mo furl.
Mr C W Bolton, B Cov, 2 mo furl.
Mr R D Percival, B, 6 mo furl.
Mr C G H Fawcett, Bo Cov, 2 mo M C.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Surg-Major J C Marsden, B Med Estab
Mr L Mercer, B
Mr J D C W Bean, B
Mr E W Dover, B
Mr A Ross, B
Mr G Mills, B
Mr J E Kirby B
Mr J H Modlicott, M
Mr C J Stuart, M
Mr A P Russell, M
Mr L S Asmaston, Bo
Mr B Laville, Bo

THE LOSS OF H. M. S. VICTORIA.

IMPORTANT ADMIRALTY MINUTES.

THE Admiralty has sent to the newspapers copies of minutes, just issued, respecting the loss of Her Majesty's ship Victoria. The first is as follows:—

1. The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have had under consideration the proceedings of the court-martial ordered to assemble at Malta, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Commander-in-Chief, to inquire into all the circumstances attending the loss of Her Majesty's ship Victoria which was brought about by collision with Her Majesty's ship Camperdown on June 22 last, and having carefully weighed the evidence adduced, they concur in the finding of the court.

2. The opinion expressed by the court as to the order and discipline maintained on board the Victoria up to the moment of her sinking is fully shared by their lordships. It was in the highest degree honourable to all concerned, and will ever remain a noble example to the Service.

3. Their lordships concur in the feeling expressed by the court that it is much to be regretted that Rear-Admiral A. H. Markham did not carry out his first intention of semaphoring to the Commander-in-Chief his doubt as to the signal; but they deem it necessary to point out that the Rear-Admiral's belief that the Commander-in-Chief would circle round him was not justified by the proper interpretation of the signal.

The evidence shows that it was owing to this misconception that the precautions which mistrust of the order given by the Commander-in-Chief should have prompted them not at once taken by the Rear-Admiral, and that he did not order Captain Johnstone to reverse the starboard screw and to close the watertight doors until after the ships had turned eight points inwards and were end on.

4. The Rear-Admiral has taken all responsibility upon himself for the conduct of the Camperdown on this occasion, but their lordships are unable to accept this as entirely relieving Captain Johnstone of the distinct and separate responsibility which devolved upon him as captain of that ship.

5. Captain Johnstone had the same mistrust of the signal as Rear-Admiral Markham, and shared his belief that the Commander-in-Chief intended to circle round the Second Division.

To this may be attributed the fact that he did not make immediate preparations for the avoidance of collision and the safety of his own ship by either ordering the starboard screw to be reserved or suggesting this course to the Rear-Admiral, and by directing watertight doors to be closed immediately the signal was hauled down.

6. But it appears that when the Rear-Admiral ordered all preparations to be made for a collision, Captain Johnstone did not even order extreme helm to be used as was done from the first in the Victoria, nor did he carry out the orders which he had received with due rapidity and efficiency.

7. While their lordships do not consider Captain Johnstone to blame for the mistake in not going full speed astern when the order to reverse the engines was given, they feel bound to express their regret that he did not manifest the promptitude and decision which the occasion demanded for the security of the ship under his command, and to diminish the risk of collision.

8. A separate minute will be issued upon the question of closing the watertight doors of the Victoria and the construction and stability of that ship.

THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE VICTORIA.

A second minute deals with the important questions of the construction and stability of the Victoria.

The principle on which the great ship was constructed is declared to be sound, and the cause of the disaster, and especially the reason why, in the opinion of the Lords of the Admiralty she capsized before foundering, are set forth. In conclusion, their lordships state that if the watertight doors, hatches, and ports had been closed the ship would have remained afloat and able to go into port under her own steam. With a view of preventing "a repetition of such occurrences after a collision," fresh regulation as to the closing of watertight doors, &c. are to be issued to the Navy.

Sir E. J. Reed writes to the *Times* expressing his dissatisfaction with the above minutes, and reminds the public that the reports were drawn up by Mr White, who was himself a responsible assistant in the Construction Office of the Admiralty, and afterwards became the responsible builder of the Victoria in a private shipbuilding establishment. Sir E. J. Reed concludes as follows:—

I cannot help expressing one regret in the matter—namely, that the question having been one in respect of which the Admiralty Construction Office, and, indeed, several Boards of Admiralty likewise, stood upon one side of the case, and a subordinate officer of the ship upon the other side, it should have been left solely to the implicated parties at the Admiralty to assign the blame, and to place it upon the unfortunate officers who have lost their lives, and cannot speak for themselves. It is only fair to myself to add that the Admiralty have taken no pains whatever to inform themselves on the grounds of my condemnation of the ships. It may be readily seen from this how easily the Board of Admiralty have satisfied themselves.

The Commissioners of the Patriotic Fund have adopted a scheme for the administration of the fund which provides for pensions for the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines who lost their lives on the Victoria, with lump sums and, in special cases, life allowances to other dependents. The surplus which, on the estimate of the Government actuary, can safely be dealt with after ample provision is made for carrying out the scheme is to be made available forthwith for the benefit generally of widows and children and other persons dependent on officers and men of Her Majesty's naval forces, in such a manner as the Commissioners think expedient.

LORD ROBERTS ON THE ARMY.

At the Sheffield Cutlers, feast, held on Nov. 2, at the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, Lord Roberts, responding to "The Defensive Forces of the Empire," said in regard to the army in India, he left it a few months ago, in excellent order, fit in all respects to take the field. He had no doubt whatever that, under the command of his gallant and distinguished successor, Sir George White, it would certainly not deteriorate. Although he could not speak from personal knowledge of the details of the Home Army, he might say that there was only one way by which troops could be perfectly educated as fighting machines, and that was by mimic war, or, in other words, camp exercises, bringing in peace as nearly as possible the conditions of actual service, the real experience of which was the best education, but an education which only a small proportion of the Army was likely to get advantage of seeing how short a time the rank and file now remained in the service. This exercise was recognised on the Continent and in India, where camps on a large and small scale formed an important part of each year's training, and he had no hesitation in saying that, but for these camps, the army in India would be very different to what he was glad to say it now was. He was certainly surprised to find how little was done in that way in England. Here we seemed to be obliged to rest satisfied with a single series of annual manœuvres at Aldershot. Admirably as they had been conducted by General Sir Evelyn Wood, only a comparatively small portion of the Army had the benefit of his instruction and supervision. Similar manœuvres should undoubtedly be arranged for in the neighbourhood of their large military centres, and he would urge that at all centres of this nature a certain proportion of Militia and Volunteers should, if possible, be associated with the regular troops—(cheers)—and that all branches of the Service should carry the personal equipment prescribed in field operations. Unless this last essential condition was complied with it became impossible to judge whether their soldiers were able to undergo the physical test imposed upon the soldiers of the principal Continental nations. He was aware that difficulties had to be contended with in this country which did not exist in India in regard to obtaining suitable ground, but he could not believe that the difficulties were insurmountable, and he was sure they would rapidly disappear if the British taxpayer took the necessary interest in the efficiency of the Army.

Earl Spencer responded to the toast of "Her Majesty Ministers." In regard to external relations he said the policy of the Government was one of peace, but at the same time to maintain the honour of the country. He referred to the struggle now going on in South Africa, and in respect to the Navy said that we must maintain and uphold the seapower of this country and that the best way to insure the continuance of peace was to have a strong navy. The recent increase in the naval strength of France had not been unobserved by the British Admiralty. Lord Spencer also spoke of the advantages resulting from the annual naval manœuvres and in reference to the loss of the Victoria said the importantance of replacing that vessel would not be lost sight of in the preparation of next year's programme. Among others who took part in the proceeding were the American Ambassador, Mr. Stuart Wortley, M. P. Mr. Mundella, M.P., and the Duke of Norfolk.

THE OPIUM TRADE IN CHINA.

A statement, signed by representatives of the chief English Missionary Societies working in China, has been sent to us protesting against the evidence of an official witness before the Royal Commission, to the effect that the missionary body in China, having signally failed to make converts among the Chinese, find it convenient to lay the blame on the opium traffic, rather than refer to the true cause, which lies nearer home:—

"The missionaries in China," it says, "confess to no such want of success. They show, on the contrary, an evidence of increased prosperity in mission work leading to decided results which is striking enough to make the Churches of Christ in this country rejoice. The missionaries occupy stations throughout nearly the whole of China from east to west, and from the Amoor in the north to Pak-hoi in the far south. They number about 1,500, and are acquainted, as almost no others can be, with the daily lives and habits, the joys and sorrows of the people. There is, therefore, special significance in the fact that from every quarter of that great empire they bear testimony to the wide spread suffering produced by the consumption o opium and the discredit thrown upon Christianity by our country's association with it. It is equally significant of the moral degradation which it entails that the native church in China has no option but to exclude from its membership all who are consumers or connected with the trade, while at home we have 5,000 members of the medical profession who have stated emphatically that the use of the drug, except as a medicine, is morally and physically debasing.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

In the House of Commons, on November 2.—Sir G. Chesney presented a petition from a number of the Mahomedans of

THE EUROPEAN SITUATION.

THE BRITISH SQUADRON AT SPEZZIA.

AT SPEZZIA, a dinner in honour of the British Naval officers was given on the 27th ultimo by Admiral Labrano, commander of the Maritime Department. Sir Michael Culme-Seymour sat on the right of Signora Labrano, and the Duke of Genoa and Captain wilson on her left. On the opposite side sat Admiral Labrano, with Captain Andoe, of the *Inflexible*, on his right, and Captain Aldrich, of the *Hawke*, on his left. All the captains of the British and Italian warships in the port were also present. Admiral Labrano, in proposing the health of the British officers, said :—

Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, Captains, and Officers of the Squadron—The affectionate greeting which I now offer you is the expression of the feeling shared by all my subordinates and by every Italian sailor. You and we have noble and great traditions in the past. You and we have noble and great aspirations for the future. In these traditions and in this ideal we find ever reciprocal sources of sympathy and affection. With these sentiments I wish that your gracious Queen may be long preserved to the glory of Great Britain and the happiness of her people. Long live the Queen!

The British Admiral, in Reply, said he would rather that Admiral Labrano had spoken in English, a language which he felt was familiar both to him and to the Duke of Genoa. Nevertheless he assured Admiral Labrano that the sentiments of sympathy expressed towards his country by the Italians were reciprocated, adding that Italians were not surpassed by others in the history of their navy. Sir Michael concluded by drinking to the health of the King and Queen of Italy.

A reception followed at the Naval Club. The scene was most brilliant, the club being splendidly illuminated. The company included the British and Italian officers, the principal authorities, and a large number of ladies. The Duke of Genoa and Sir Michael Seymour left the club at half-past eleven. Dancing was then commenced and continued until a late hour.

Admiral Sir Michael Culme-Seymour and the principal officers of the British and Italian Squadrons were entertained at luncheon by Mr. Martyn Gurney, the British Vice-Consul, at his villa at San Bortholomeo on the 28th ult. Among those present were the Duke of Genoa, Vice Admirals Labrano and Accini, Rear Admiral Morin, and Captain Wilson.

Sir Michael Culme-Seymour gave a dinner on board the *Sanspareil* to the Duke of Genoa and the officers of the Italian Squadron. The Duke of Genoa was seated on the right of the British Admiral and Vice-Admiral Labrano on his left. At the conclusion of the dinner Sir Michael Culme-Seymour expressed his thanks for all the marks of kindness received from the Italian Navy and the town of Spezia. He added that he hoped to-day more than ever to have other opportunities to strengthen the friendships made during his stay at Spezia, which had been so agreeable. The British Admiral then drank the health of the King and Queen of Italy, and the band played the Italian National Anthem.

The Duke of Genoa, replying in English, expressed sincere regret that the visit which had been so pleasant could not be further prolonged, but he hoped that when Sir Michael Culme Seymour and the British squadron should return to an Italian port that he would again have the pleasure of receiving them in person. In conclusion, he wished the British squadron a safe cruise and a speedy return. He then drank the health of Queen Victoria, and the band played "God Save the Queen."

After dinner the whole of the guests visited the Politeama Theatre and witnessed a performance of "Hamlet." The theatre was splendidly decorated and illuminated, the front of the stage being draped with the British and Italian flags.

The Via Chiodo, leading to the theatre, was also brilliantly illuminated, as well as the principal public buildings in the town. The streets present a most animated appearance, and the British officers and sailors are everywhere greeted with the greatest cordiality.

On Oct. 29 the British Squadron sailed for Gibraltar at four o'clock.

Its departure was delayed in consequence of the funeral of Frederick Kames, a seaman belonging to her Majesty's cruiser, *Hawke*, who had fallen and fractured his skull. The body was accompanied to the cemetery by detachments of British and Italian sailors and of the Municipal Guard, and the ceremony closed with the firing of three volleys over the grave.

ANTI-ENGLISH FEELING IN PARIS.

The *Siècle*, of Oct 28 remarks that sooner or later the question must be settled whether it is from the British Government or of the Royal Niger Company that France must demand reparation for the injury which she has suffered at the hands of the latter. The journal therefore urges the French Government to take advantage of Lieutenant Mizon's return in order to clear up the whole matter and to bring the subject to the notice of the Foreign Office.

The *Figaro* publishes another article on the recent French expeditions in the Lake Tchad region, in which it says :—"Great Britain's object in assisting the progress of the German expedition under Lieutenant Stetten, while it stopped the Frenchman, M. Hoelle, is to deprive us of our influence in Bornou, and to prevent a line of junction between our possessions in Algeria and in the Congo district." The journal declares that France has a perfect right to join Algeria and the French Congo by way of Lake Tchad, and then goes on to complain of what it describes as the extreme complaisance shown by France to the British Foreign Office in the Mizon affair. In conclusion, the hope is expressed that the French Government will, after all, know how to make its rights respected in the matter, which, it is added, is one of capital importance for the future of France's Mediterranean provinces.

The *Eclair* publishes an account of an interview on the subject of Morocco with M. Soller, the explorer, who is represented as having raised the question whether, during the recent voyage of the Grand Duke Alexis, an understanding may not have been come to between Russia, France, and Spain for the ultimate occupation of Tangier by the Spaniards. M. Soller expressed the opinion that in any case a British occupation of that port must be prevented. Several journals declare that it would be impossible for Europe to allow Great Britain to occupy Tangier and to thus hold the keys of the Mediterranean, and they urge the despatch of a powerful French squadron to Oran.

THE MOROCCO QUESTION.

The details of the Spanish quarrel with the Riffs in Morocco are given elsewhere, but the following telegrams give indications of the feeling which prevails in the different capitals.

The *Temps* insinuates that English "Jingoes" have hankerings after Tangiers, and that they might be powerful enough to force the hands of the Government. It therefore exhorts Spain to respect the *status quo* in Morocco; to remember that France and other Powers are quite ready to watch over thir own interests; and, while avenging Melilla, to avoid a war which might have serious results.

The newspapers most widely circulating among the people echo the statements made in the French Press attributing to Great Britain the policy of thwarting Spain in her design of chastising the Moors and obtaining an indemnity from Morocco for the campaign which she is compelled to undertake against the Riff tribes. The journals of Republican bias are the most bitter in their comments in this sense, and assert that France is ready to support Spain in the Mediterranean Question. They also advocate the strengthening of the defences of Cadiz in view of future eventualities.

On the other hand, a Madrid telegram of November 1, says :—There is no foundation whatever for the assertions recently made by some Paris papers, and reproducedby a portion of the Madrid Press, attributing to Great Britain an unfriendly policy towards Spain, with the object of thwarting the Spanish operations against the Riff tribes, and of furthering alleged British designs upon Morocco. Great Britain is on the best possible terms with Spain.

The events in Morocco, which, during the Franco-Russian festivities, were completely neglected by the French Press, are now, after the check of the Spaniards at Melilla, occupying the attention of every one. They are the subject of conversation among the Deputies who are already returning to Paris, and occupy a prominent position in all the leading journals. The *Eclair* to-day urges the Government to assemble near the African coast a naval force capable of defending the interests which France has in Morocco. It thinks it probable that force will not have to be employed, because it believes Spain will be very careful to commit an imprudence which could furnish an excuse for the intervention of England, and also because it is of opinion that "England will reflect well before throwing herself into an adventure of that gravity. In spite of her blustering, she is not (and she knows it better than anyone else) in a position to confront the extremely serious consequences which the audacious *coup de main* she is said to be contemplating would let loose upon her." At the close of the article the *Eclair* observes that a naval force assembled by France, even if never employed, would at least serve to make the English understand clearly that, if the question of Morocco is raised, it will not be settled without France.

The *Tribuna* says the English papers are right in attaching importance to the Morocco Question, and that to-day's telegrams from Paris are highly significant. If the Powers, says the *Tribuna*, would permit Spain to arrange the affair as she thinks best, a sort of problematic peace might be hoped for, which is the best that can be expected in that part of the world. But if Spain establishes herself solidly on the Moorish coast, and succeeds in holding the Moors in check, many French, as well as English, hopes would vanish. The *Tribuna* also recalls incidentally that Lord Palmerston thought the presence of France in Morocco would be an evil of the greatest magnitude for England.

With regard to events in Morocco, it is believed here that a long and sanguinary war between Spain and that country can hardly now be avoided more especially if it be true that the Sultan of Morocco has complained to the Powers interested in the Mediterranean that Spain is going to chastise the Riff pirates herself, without waiting to see what steps he was about to take. Such a step on the part of that potentate might easily tend to a widening of the conflict, and impel other Powers to take an active part in the struggle, instead of leaving it to be fought out by Spain and Morocco. The Berlin semi-official writers urge that these two States may well be left to settle the quarrel between them. If this be not done, it is implied that a general conflagration is to be feared.

THE FRANCO-RUSSIAN FETES.

M. Carnot, who reached Paris on the 29th Oct received, just before leaving Toulon, the following telegram :—

Gatchina, Oct. 27, 11-35 p.m.

To his Excellency the President of the French Republic at Paris.

At the moment when the Russian Squadron is quitting France I am anxious to express to you how much I am touched by and grateful for the warm and splendid reception which our sailors have everywhere found on French soil. The testimonies of warm sympathy which have been once more manifested with so much eloquence will add a fresh link to those already uniting the two countries, and will contribute, I hope, to the strengthening of the general peace—the object of their efforts and of their most constant wishes. ALEXANDER.

M. Carnot sent the following reply :—

The telegram, for which I thank your Majesty, reached me at the moment I was leaving Toulon in order to return to Paris, after visiting the fine squadron on which I had the warm satisfaction of saluting the Russian flag in French waters. The cordial and spontaneous welcome which your brave sailors have everywhere met with in France signally affirms once more the sincere sympathies uniting our two countries. It marks at the same time a profound faith in the beneficial influence which can be exerted together by two great nations devoted to the cause of peace.

M. de Giers telegraphed to Baron Mohrenheim as follows :—

The Emperor commissions you to be the medium of his sincere gratitude to the representatives of the Government as well as of all classes of society who have shared in the brilliant and cordial reception of Russian Squadron in France. His Majesty is much touched by the sentiments of sympathy and friendship so admirably testified on this occasion. The Emperor is telegraphing direct to the President of the Republic.

On Oct. 29 the Russian Squardron, having given a farewell ball on the previous day, sailed from Toulon for Corsica.

Admiral Avellan has addressed a letter to M. Dupuy, the Prime Minister, begging him to convey his heartfelt thanks, and those of the other Russian officers, to the very numerous persons who sent them "touching marks of fraternal friendship."

The *Times* correspondent at Berlin writes (Nov. 1) :—The German Press is gradually throwing of the reserve it maintained during the recent festivities in France. The *Cologne Gazette* publishes a remarkble article on this subjet entitled "Warlike Peace Celebrations," in which it arrives at very different conclusions from those drawn by the *North German Gazette* three days ago. France, it says, has only been peace-loving hither to through fear of another defeat, but "at Cronstadt and Toulon the Czar has dispelled that fear and created a new situation, which Germany must be prepared to meet. Sooner or later it will become apparent by the raising in every direction of difficulties which will subject her diplomatic relations to a severe strain. . . . We must reckon with this *rapprochement*, and its importance must not be underrated. It behoves Germany to keep her powder dry and her sword keen."

The *National Zeitung* goes even further, and declares that an actual alliance between France and Russia, if such exists or comes into existence, would constitute a serious danger to European peace. Its object might be called the maintenance of peace, but it would not be the maintenance of peace on the basis of the treaties either of Frankfort or Berlin As is already admitted even in England, the Franco-Russian understadnig will doubtless soon make itself felt in matters of international moment. The question is where it will show its hand.

The *Norddeutsche*, in a recent article, admits that "Russia can now count with certainty on France wherever her real or supposed interests may demand an appeal to arms. She has, therefore, no reason to pay for French friendship and military help, which fall *gratis* to her lot, by any promise of reciprocity, and thus to sacrifice the advantage of being able to consider in each particular case whether her support of French interests is useful to her and advisable or not." The article concludes by saying that "all present and future rumours of Franco-Russian agreements are to be judged from this point of view."

The correctness of these views, says the *Standard* correspondent at Berlin, will hardly be disputed, but the fact that they are by no means reassuring may be clearly seen in the comments of the *National Zeitung*, which, as the organ of the leading German bankers, is wont to be very pacific, and to represent dangers that seem to be looming on the horizon as not threatening Germany, but other countries. The *National* says :—"The Franco-Russian *entente* will, of course, take a practical shape wherever the interests of the two countries are identical. This is not the case on the Vosges; but in the East, and, above all, in the Mediterranean. The visit of the British Squadron to Italian ports contemporaneously with the Russian visit to France is a symptom, though but a faint one, that this is recognised in England, whose interests would be affected in the first place by such an eventuality. As England cannot act in the Mediterranean without Italy's help, the campaign as the Paris Press against the Italian Loan should, in the first place be counteracted in London, where the means to that end are not lacking, just as Germany's real relations to Italy were shown by the recent advance of 40,000,000 to the Italian banks."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* of the 29th ultimo also contains an article on the Franco-Russian *entente*. It repeals the long refuted assertions that the relations between Russia and Germany have grown worse since Prince Bismarck's resignation; that Russia regards England in the first place and Austria only in the second as her most serious adversaries; that Italy has secured Russia's mediation in Paris in case of need, as she does not trust England, and other statements, all breathing enmity to England.

It is remarkable that none of these comments refer to the Archduke Albrecht's recent presence in Potsdam.

RUSSIAN ARMAMENTS.

With regard to the movement of Russia's troops from the Caucasus to the Western frontier, it is stated in Vienna that it will require another year or two before the last regiment or squadron arrives on the borders of Austria or Prussia, unless there should be some sudden deterioration in the general European situation inducing the Russian War Office to accelerate the operation. The process of transferring these troops from the Caucasus, where they are to be replaced by native formations was stopped a couple of years ago, and would not have been recommenced but for the large increase in the German Army; but immediately after the new Army Bill had passed in Berlin orders were sent from St. Petersburg to the Caucasus to resume operations. The *Novosti* prepared us for this measure by an article it published in August, attempting to show that Russia is short of active troops, as compared with the forces that Germany and Austria can put in the field within a very short time and contending that it was, therefore, absolutely necessary for her again to increase her active forces near the frontier, even at the risk of diminishing the Reserves, among which, I may add, the Caucasian troops were always counted.

Some ten days ago the *Novosti* spoke of the alleged increase in the Austrian Cavalry in Galicia, close to the Russian frontier. But no such increase has taken place, but only a change of garrisons. But from these remarks it was at once clear to Austrian observers that the fresh drafts from the Caucasus would include cavalry as well as infantry. These troops have not yet arrived. Nothing, however, is as yet known of counter measures on the Austrian side, but the Cisleithanian, Landwehr Bill now before the Reichsrath is perhaps, intended to deal with the new emergency, on the principle adopted here long ago to take no alarm at fresh Russian dislocations, and simply to meet each new step by adequate counter measures.

Due notice is also taken here of the other military preparations on the part of Russia, particularly of the erection of large new barracks and provision magazines near the frontier, the transformation of the frontier guards, and the plans for a direct railway line between St. Petersburg and Kieff, and, finally the progress of the manufacture of the new rifle. With regard to this latter item, it is believed here that the serving out of this weapon has hardly commenced, except to the Guard Regiments, and that Russia will still require between twelve and eighteen months before the new rifle will be in the hands of the troops in garrison near the Western Frontiers. Austrain military critics reckon that from six to twelve months more will be required to drill the troops in shooting with the weapon. According to these dates it was estimated that Russian policy would for some time to come be eminently peaceful.

But any shortening of these dates, such as would follow if the measures mentioned in the *Standard* are carried out, would in proportion diminish the belief of military men here in the continuance of the present happy times of peace.

The large increase in the Russian reserves, as mentioned in the recent telegraph from St. Petersburg to the *Standard*, is naturally discussed with great interest on the Continent, for if the Russian Government carry out the intention attributed to them of forming fifteen Reserve Brigades, numbering in all 159,000 men, that will be almost tantamount to putting the Russian Army on its full war footing.

STATE REGULATION OF VICE.

A CONFERENCE of the "British Committee for the abolition of the State regulation of vice in India and throughout the British dominions," was held on Nov. 1 in Westminster Town Hall. Mr. Stansfeld, M.P., presided, and was supported by numbers of members of Parliament. The majority of the meeting were women. The speakers dwelt upon the fact that in spite of the resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1888 officials of the Indian Government had continuously praised what was described as an illegal and abominable thing. The Indian Government had disregarded the emphatic orders of the House of Commons. Mr. Caine, M.P., said the present system was the most iniquitous ever legalised by a Christian country. He added that the civil servants must learn to obey the orders of the Imperial Parliament, and that the whole constitutional as well as the moral question would have to be raised. One female speaker asked why there was not to be a court-martial on the offending officials? A resolution was passed expressing indignation that the military authorities had continued or renewed the practices condemned, and pledging the conference to obtain a discussion in the House of Commons.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

ONE of the most important questions raised by the present Ministerial crisis in Austria-Hungary is the effect which any change which it may effect in the relative strength of political parties may have upon the Triple Alliance. Upon this subject the Vienna coraespondent of the Daily Telegraph says:—The only person now competent to speak with authority on this matter is the Emperor himself, who came for a few days to Vienna from Buda Pesth pending the formation of a new Cabinet. I am enabled to state that his Majesty has expressed himself as follows: "Nothing shall make me swerve from the maintenance of the Triple Alliance. It may necessitate heavy financial outlay; it may involve much trouble and worry; but, whatever the nature of the sacrifice it entails, nothing shall hinder me from keeping my word." The deliberate utterance will, I doubt not, tend considerably to allay those fears and misgivings which the present Parliamentary chaos and the future outlook of Austrian home politics would otherwise seem to justify.

TO OVERCOME WEAKNESS.—Pepper's Quinine and Iron Tonic gives New Life, Appetite, Health, Strength, Energy. Cures Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nerve Debility. Specially useful in hot, depressing climates or malarious districts. Everyone should keep up strength by taking Pepper's Quinine, the world known English Tonic Bottles everywhere.

THE COAL CRISIS.

HOPES OF A SETTLEMENT.

IT was arranged, a few days before the mail left, that a conference between the Miner's Federation and the coalowners, with a view to arriving at a settlement of the present dispute, shall take place in London. A Manchester correspondent says it is generally regarded as a foregone conclusion in that district, both in trade circles and among miners, that a settlement of the present dispute will be arrived at as a result of the conference.

At a mass meeting of miners at Chesterfield, on Oct. 31, Messrs. Haslam and Harvey, the Derbyshire leaders, said the circumstances in connection with the coal trade had so changed since July as to make it reasonable to expect at the meeting between the masters and men in London that the men would be allowed to go in at the old rate of wages. As to the owners being recouped for their losses, the men might just as reasonably demand an advance to recoup them. A resolution binding the men to abide by any arrangement arrived at in London was unanimously passed.

Mr. Bailey, the Notts miners' agent, on Oct. 31 addressed a great meeting of men employed at the extensive collieries of Messrs. James Oakes and Co., near Alfreton. He said they were willing to meet the owners, but they would firmly resist a reduction. Any honourable arrangement that might terminate the existing unfortunate dispute he was willing to enter into. In the whole Federation there were nearly 100,000 miners at work, and if the masters would open the pits at the old rate of wages the remainder of the men would go to work.

At Ripley the miners who accepted the master's offer to resume work, commenced coal getting again on Oct. 31; but they were followed by a large crowd of miners, who hooted and threatened violence. Fifty policemen arrived from Derby, and escorted the miners to their homes. The crowd has increased by this time to considerable dimensions and their attitude was extremely threatening. Mr. Corfield, the manager of the pit, was hooted, and stones were thrown. The miners were armed with thick sticks, and carried black flags. In the evening a detachment of 11th Lancers, with a magistrate, left Alfreton for Ripley, in order to protect the manager's residence and the colliery premisses. The houses of the miners were also guarded.

On Nov, 1 there were further disturbances at Ripley, where a colliery manager fired his revolver at a crowd who attacked him, and who had demolished the windows of the conservatory. The Lancers and police from Derby suppressed the riot.

A conference of Liberal members and others interested in the welfare of the miners was held in London, Mr. J. Hutton, chairman of the London County Council, presiding. He said the lock-out had taught them two lessons—that the minor must have a living wage, and that a Board of Arbitration must be established. Among the speakers was Mr. Pickard, M. P., who referred to the dangerous calling of the miner and to the question of wages, and said the men were only fighting to keep body and soul together. In their struggle he had urged them to keep within the law, and he desired to avoid any utterance likely to cause the slightest disturbance. He moved the motion of Mr. B. Coleridge, M. P., a resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the miners in their struggle to mantain the minium standard of living consistent with a decent existence, and pledging the conference to support their cause in Parliament. Several other resolutions were proposed, but discussion on them was deferred till Wednesday, Nov. 8, when the conference will be resumed. Some of the leading owners of the nation' alisation of mines. A subscription for the distresed colliers was opened as practical evidence of sympathy.

THE STRIKE IN FRANCE.

The Socialist Deputies who are in the Pas de Calais coal region in connection with the miners' strike have drawn up a protest against the proceedings of the authorities, whom they charge with having conceived homicidal schemes for the purpose of putting an end to the strike.

At Lens the coal strike is slowly but surely drawing to a close, a telegram says, each day showing further progress in the resumption of work. It is estimated that, should this continue, the strike will be over before eight days. It must however, be borne in mind that the hands who actually pick the coal form the most recalcitrant portion of the strikers, and they appear determined to prolong their resistance. As a consequence of this the supply of coal falls considerably short of the demand.

At a meeting of the delegates of the Miners' Federation, held at Lens on Oct. 28, under the presidency of M. Basly, the Socialist Deputy, it was however decided to continue the strike.

THE *LONDON GAZETTES*.

ADMIRALTY, October 24.

Lieut L H Eliot has been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of commander.

October 25.

Royal Naval Reserve—Sub-Lieut F W Robinson to be lieut.

October 26.

Capt Sir W C H Domville, Bart, C B, has been placed on the Retired List. Chief engineers Edward Bowden and Stephen Pearce have been prom to the rank of chief engineer in Her Majesty's fleet :—S Rawling, T C E Huges.

October 28.

The following probationary assistant engineers have been confirmed as assistant engineers in Her Majesty's fleet :—F W Baldwin, H C Austey, S P Ferguson, L J Watson, F Barter, E R Kestell, E J Rosevere, F J Sutton, T Shattock, T W Cleave, R J Block, J Bowing, C J Gregg, M Rundle, A F White, C Worsnall, J W Spinham, R Spence, G H Cocker, A P S Spencer, R B Morison, W H Pratt, W H Murray, R W Shelton, J F Bushby, C L F Dohkin, R G L Markham, A Saunders, H S Garwood, E Crabtree, W H Jansen, A M Underhill, J W C Johnson, L Howell, C Dewhurst, S M O Fawckner, A W Sutton, J W Figgins, H S Barnett, A Olver, F S Cox.

WAR OFFICE, October 31.

3rd Dragoon Guards—Gentleman Cadet A. I Mitchell, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut J H Martin, ret.

9th Lancers—Qrmr and Honorary Capt J Forsythe is placed on ret pay.

15th Hussars—Gentleman Cadet J A S Balmain, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut F L de Sales La Terriere, prom.

Grenadier Guards—Lieut-Col and Col L J Oliphant on completion of four years' service in command of a battalion, is placed on half-pay.

Royal Irish Regiment.—Lieut. District.

Col W Tolson, from lieut-col, half-pay, to be col, to command the 35th Regimental District (the Royal Sussex Regt), vice Col R F Butler, whose period of service in that appointment is about to expire.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Infantry)—Lieut A R Foord is placed on temporary half-pay on account of ill-health.

The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers—Lieut C A Wilding is seconded for special extra regimental employment.

The Dorsetshire Regiment—Second Lieut G R Chesnaye resigns his commission.

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regiment)—Second Lieut H W Jackson is seconded for service with the Indian Staff Corps.

The West India Regiment—Gentleman Cadet A T Magan, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieut, in succession to Lieut S J A Kennedy, placed on temporary half-pay.

Staff—Col K G Henderson, C B, from half-pay, to be col on the Staff to command the garrison of Alexandria and to have the local rank of major-gen while so employed, in succession to Major-Gen Sir W F Butler, K C B, about to be appointed a maj-gen on the Staff to command a brigade at Aldershot; Major W H Sawyer, the Prince of Wales's (North Staffordshire Regt), to be military secretary to his Excellency Sir H B Loch, G C B, G C M G, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope and High Commissioner for South Africa; Capt E M Woodgate, Royal Warwickshire Regt, to be deputy assistant adj gen, vice Capt and Brevet Major F W Romilly, D S O, Scots Guards, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Ordnance Store Department—Assist Commy Gen of Ordnance Hale and Hon Major J L Wheeler is granted the honorary rank of lieut-col.

MEMORANDA.

Col G Phillips, from half pay, is placed on ret pay. The promotions to the rank of lieut of the following second lieuts are cancelled, those officers having been transferred to the Indian Staff Corps with anterior dates :—C H Alexander, the Northamptonshire Regt; C R Johnson, the Royal Warwickshire Regt; R M Battye, the Lancashire Fusiliers Regt; Qrmr and Hon Lieut G Rance, the Royal Warwickshire Regt, is granted the honorary rank of capt.

RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

E K B Tighe, Esq, late lieut Grenadier Guards, to be lieut.

ARMY MEDICAL RESERVE OF OFFICERS.

Surg-Capt Mathison, 4th Volunteer batt the South Wales Borderers, to be surg-capt.

THE NAVY.

Appointments, &c,—Comdr G Pirie has been appointed to the Admiralty as Naval Assistant to the Hydrographer, vice Staff Capt H R Harris, retired, to date Nov 7.

Oct 27—Captains—James L Hammet, to the Nile, and Henry C Bigge, to the Tamar, to date Nov 1. Commander—George Pirie, to the President, additional, to date Oct 7. Lieutenants—William B Faulkner, to the Gibraltar, to date Oct 27; and Malcolm S Pasley, William R Willis, and Robert Sterling, to the Tyne, to date Nov 1. Chaplin and Naval Instructor—Rev Charles Wickham, R Spence, G H Cocker, A P S Spencer, R B Morison, W H Pratt, W H Murray, R W Shelton, J F Bushby, C L F Dohkin, R G L Markham, A Saunders, H S Garwood, E Crabtree, W H Jansen, A M Underhill, J W C Johnson, L Howell, C Dewhurst, S M O Fawckner, A W Sutton, J W Figgins, H S Barnett, A Olver, F S Cox.

Oct. 28.—Lieutenants—Archibald B Purvis, to the Excellent, additional, to date Oct 28. Engineer—Joseph P Galpin, to the Rambler, to date Oct, 28. Chief Officers of Coastguard—John H Beale, at Lowestoft, William Fenner, at Pelling, Thomas W Devereux, at Burnham, and George H Barton, at East Swale, to date Oct 27.

Oct 30—Fleet-Paymaster—Alexander W Brett, to the Colossus, additional, undated. Staff-Paymaster—Arthur S C Clarke, to the Colossus, additional, undated. Assistant Paymaster—Arthur R G Beal, to the Colossus, additional, undated.

Oct 31—Midshipmen—William R Alexander, to the Champion, and Ernest Wigram, to the Royal Arthur, additional, to date Oct 30.

Nov 1—Captain—Gerard H U Noel, to the President, to date Oct 29. Lieutenants—Reginald A Allenby, to the Wanderer, prom Nov 1, and Dacres Thrupp, to the R N R N B to the Excellent, additional, to date Jan 6, 1894. Staff-Surgeon—Robert Bentham, to the Colossus, undated. Fleet Engineers—George Rigler and Charles A Walmsley, to the Victory, additional, and John T H Denny, to the Colossus, undated. Staff Engineer—W T Allen, to the Neptune, undated. Chief Engineer—Henry J Rampling, to the Basilisk, to date Nov 10. Surgeon —Joseph R M Donnell, to the Colossus, undated. Assistant Paymaster—J A Clarke, to the Victory, supernumerary, to date Oct 1. Engineer—W H James, to the Colossus, undated.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore, in every case Grey or White hair," to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIA.

THE STORY OF TWO EXPEDITIONS.

As has already been reported, the gratifying news has now reached this country of the safe arrival at the mouth of the Yenesei of the two expeditions which recently left our shores for Siberia by way of the Kara Sea. I refer to the Russian expedition which left the Clyde on the morning of Sunday, July 30, and the English flotilla, under Captain Joseph Wiggins, which left the Tees some days after. It would seem that at last the praiseworthy efforts of this dauntless English seaman are to have their reward, seing that the Russian Government are now officially taking the matter up.

It is somewhat to the discredit of our shipping and commercial classes that Captain Wiggins has had to carry on the investigation of the Kara Sea with so little encouragement and assistance. No nation is prouder than ours of its explorers and pioneers of new routes; yet somebow, in these modern days, we do not show much alacrity in following up and making the most of the possibilities which our adventurous sons place in our way. Centuries ago a far different state of affairs obtained. When Sebastian Cabot suggested that China and India could be reached by a route north of Norway, London merchants readily formed themselves into a company, (which bore the curious title of "The Mystery, Company, and Fellowship of Merchant Adventurers for the Discoverie of Landes, &c. Unknown"), and fitted out in 1552 and 1553 an expedition consisting of three ships, which, although certainly failing to reach India, laid the foundation of our commercial relations with Russia. In those days enthusiasm and public spirit and courage abounded; but in these degeneraate times when an explorer who has proved his grit and ability appeals for support, how slow is the response if the issue of his enteaprise be in the least doubtful!

"DOOMED TO FAILURE."

To no navigator, probably, has the fact of this deterioration in the quality of our men of business been more unpleasantly evident than to Captain Wiggins, who has practically devoted all his slender means and his energies to demonstrating the practicability of the route across the Kara Sea. Although his first voyage took place so long ago as 1874, he has had but little encouragement, save from Sir Robert Morier, our ambassador at St. Petersburg, and a small knot of personal friends who believed in him. The big capitalists held aloof, and those who considered themselves experts—who probably made a parade of their common sense, but would have been all the better for a little *un*common sense—had only "jeers and sneers" for the indomitable sailor. They could only scoff at the bare idea that a ship sent out on such an errand, and at a date so late as August 5, could be otherwise than doomed to ignoble failure. This was in 1889; but even if their assistance were invoked for a similar expedition at the present moment, and although it must be known to them that not only Captain Wiggins but Baron Nordenskiold and others have several times made the journey to the Yenesei and back without mishap, it may be doubted whether they would not again administer a rebuff.

Under these hard circumstances, it must be some consolation to Captain Wiggins that at last the Russian Government, which at first shared the general scepticism in the practicability of the new route, have, by sending out an expedition of their own to the Yenesei, recognised the value of his voyages.

In view of Captain Wiggins's nationality, and the fact that the first expedition to attempt the North-East Passage, viz., that organised by Cabot, was made from this country, it is somewhat appropriate that the vessels comprised in the recent Russian expedition should have been English-built, provisioned by British merchants, and have started on their adventurous voyage from our shores. Captain Dobrovorsky, the leader of the expedition, informed the present writer that he hoped to come up with Captain Wiggins's ships at Vardo. This, according to news received from St. Petersburg, he appears to have succeeded in doing, and the two expeditions seem to have proceeded in company through the Yugor Straits into the Kara Sea. Wiggins's vessels were three in number, and were named the Orestes, the Biancats, and the Minoosnsk. The Orestes, which is of steel below the water-line, is a steamer of 400 tons burden, and the Russian Government had purchased from Messrs. Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co., of Middlesbrough, and which were intended for use in the construction of the Trans-Siberian Railway. The other two boats, which are of wood, were intended for use on the Yenesei, and contained cargoes of a miscellaneous character. The vessels under Dobrovorsky's command were also three in number, and consisted of the Ovtsia, the Maligin, and the Skooratov.

A SAFE CHANNEL.

The Ovtsin is a twin-screw steamer of 370 tons burden, the Maligin a river paddle-boat, and the Skooratov a steel sailing barge. They were built by Messrs. Denny, of Dumbarton, especially for this voyage, and are practically unsinkable, being doubly plated at both bow and stern, and sub-divided into a number of water-tight compartments. They were provisioned by Glasgow merchants as for 14 months; but as no obstacle has intervened to retard their progress, they arrived at Goltschikha, at the month of the Yenesei, on September 3. Here the rails were transhipped into Russian barges, and on September 19 these and Dobrovorsky's vessels started up river for Krasnoyarsk, a town 2,000 miles inland on the route of the Great Siberian Railway. Meanwhile, Wiggins started for home in the Orestes, and has already arrived at Archangel. In provisioning their vessels for so long a period as fourteen months, the Russian Marine authorities have certainly erred on the side of caution, being evidently not wholly persuaded that the journey was without real danger. Still, to those who are acquainted with the particulars of Wiggins's and Nordeuskiold's voyages, nothing is clearer than that in the months of August and September there is a perfectly safe water-way to the Yenesei through the Kara Sea. This water-way would be available earlier but for the circumstance that the ice in the Straits separating it from the sea this side of Nova Zemlia does not clear so soon as the sea itself. Once, however, there is a channel free of ice in either of the straits, a vessel can always find a safe channel by following the southern shores of the sea and the western side of the Yalmal Peninsula. This channel is too shallow to allow any of the large masses of regular Polar ice to enter it. Nothing but rotten floe ice is to be met with at this period of the year, and from this no damage need be feared. Indeed, on this account ordinary iron vessels, such as those at present in use on the Baltic and White Seas, may safely, thinks Lieutenant Hovgaard, of the Danish Marine (see Chapter IV. of his book on "The Voyage of the Vega"), be used for trading purposes by this route; but they would, of course, have to be navigated with extreme caution when the outlook is obscured by the thick fogs which often come on in the Kara Sea. This sea is not, it must be admitted, thoroughly surveyed; but it is said that the present expedition contained three surveying officers, and that, prior to its departure, the schooner Naieszdnik, which looks after the Russian fisheries in these regions, was ordered to take exact bearings of the different islands in the sea. The Russian Government are also said to be considering a proposal to establish on Nova Zemlia a meteorological station for the purpose of telegraphing exact information concerning the state of the ice.

FROM LONDON AND BACK IN EIGHT WEEKS.

Once safely across the Kara Sea, all is plain sailing from the Yalmal Peninsula to the estuary of the Yenesei, the water in this part being much earlier freed from ice by the warm waters of the Obi and Yenesei. There is, however, some danger, albeit not of any serious character, in ascending the 200 miles estuary of the latter river. It is very wide, and is cut up by numerous islands; but if a proper chart and proper landmarks existed there would be no difficulty, as a safe channel exists for seagoing boats right up to Karaoul—at the head of the estuary where the river boats start from. It is satisfactory to observe that the Russian Government, before the despatch of their expedition from the Clyde, sent out overland a party of naval cadets under the command of Lieutenant Zaliffsky, with instructions to render the Yenesei safe for Lieutenant Dobrovorsky's vessels right away from Goltschikha at the commencement of the estuary to Krasnoyarsk, 2,000 miles inland. Thus, there should be nothing to delay the progress of the expedition up river; and, in the ordinary course, Krasnoyarsk should be reached by October 13. A report, however, is current that three of the barges into which the rails were transhipped at Goltschikha have foundered in a storm while making the passage of the estuary. If the report is true, it would be advisable to tranship the fixtures at Karaoul. Twenty-nine days was the time the English expedition of 1890 took to reach this place, and the return journey was performed in three days less. So that, provided there is no unnecessary delay in the transhipment of goods, there, is no reason why a vessel leaving London on August 1 should not be back home again before the end of September.

A COUNTRY OF THE FUTURE.

But is there any likelihood of an important trade springing up even if the route is opened up? Anyone who knows anything about Siberia, in addition to the fact that it is the home of Russian political exiles, will be aware that there can be but one answer to this question. In the opinion of all who are competent to judge, Siberia is one of the countries of the future, being naturally rich in every way and to an extent little dreamed of by many. It only requires intelligent and energetic development.

Of the extreme importance of their northern Asiatic province the Russian Government are well aware, but their revenue is comparitively small considering the immense extent of the Empire, and thus the work of development does not proceed apace. But they have already in course of construction a gigantic line of railway some 5,000 miles long, which, starting as it will from the Urals, will before it reaches the Pacific, cross all the magnificent Siberian rivers, and in doing so make them really effective.

There is, I know, an idea prevalent that the climate of Siberia is so uncongenial that it cannot but constitute a formidable barrier to the development of the country. This is entirely erroneous. In the summer, in many parts, the weather is everything that can be desired, and the winter is not insupportable if one adopts (as one must adopt) the Siberian method of clothing and living.

A SMILING COUNTRY

Nor is the land so dreary and desolate a place as most people imagine. Nordenskiold describes (see "Arctic Voyages of A. E. Nordenskiold, 1858—1879," Macmillan and Co., 1879) how, after he had commenced the ascent of the Yenesei (in 1875), while well within the Arctic circle, instead of seeing, as many might imagine would meet his gaze, a wilderness on either side covered either by ice or snow, or by an exceedingly scanty moss vegetation, he saw snow only at one place and that in a deep valley cleft some fathoms in breadth

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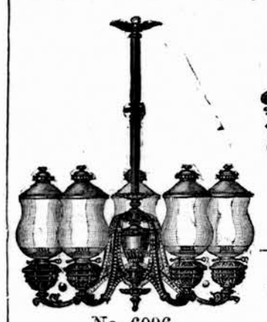
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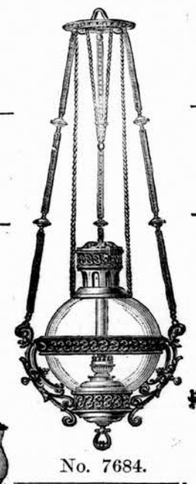
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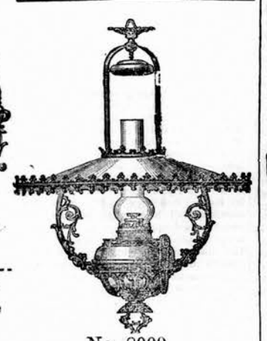
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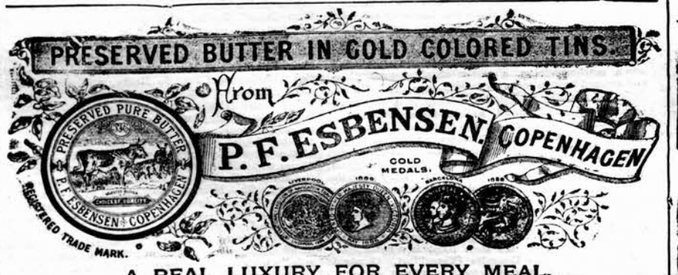

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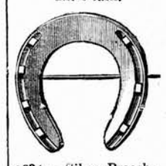
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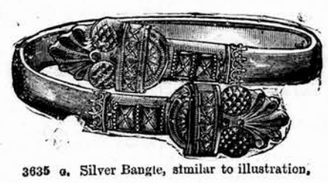
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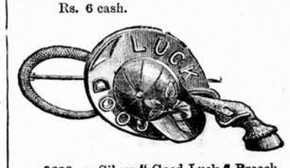
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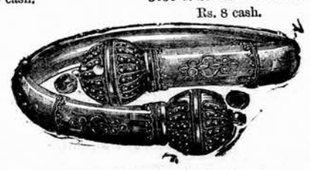
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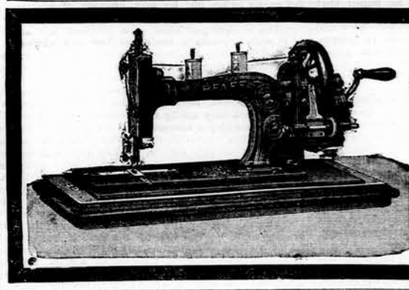
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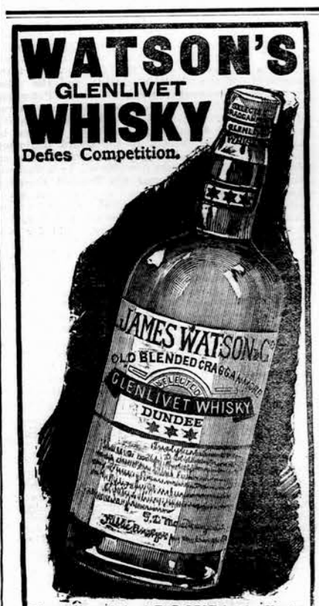

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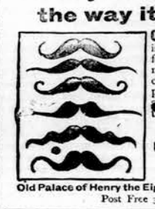
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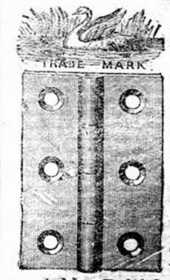
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